

Saudis order British Ambassador to leave

Arabia yesterday ordered the expulsion of its British Ambassador and refused to appoint a Saudi Ambassador to London in connection for the television showing of the film "A Princess in Riyadh". The news was received with dismay. It was feared that any attempt at British trade which might follow would have a substantial effect.

Ears of retaliation over trade

Spanier Correspondent
The British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Sir John Methven, was ordered to leave Riyadh yesterday in retaliation for the television showing of the film "A Princess in Riyadh" on ATV. The British Ambassador was summoned to the Saudi Embassy in Riyadh at 10.30 a.m. and was told that his presence was required. He will leave Riyadh tomorrow. At the time Prince Saud, who is the appointed Saudi ambassador to London, was not in Riyadh. It was said that the Saudi Government was responsible and could not prevent the film from being shown. The Saudi Government was said to be "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace". The Saudi Government was said to be "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace".

It is understood that the Saudi Government is "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace". The Saudi Government was said to be "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace". The Saudi Government was said to be "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace".

Further expression of the feeling was in London, but Sir John Methven was not known how severe before going to the Ministry yesterday. It was said that the Saudi Government was "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace".

Chargé d'Affaires issued a statement of his sincere hope for Anglo-Saudi relations. He said that the Saudi Government was "in a difficult position" and that the film was "a disgrace".

EEC budget optimism shattered by France

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 23

The recent mood of optimism over the chances of an early settlement of the EEC budget dispute with the EEC was shattered here today by a warning from France that without prior agreement on farm prices no deal on the budget could be concluded at next week's EEC summit meeting.

In a statement issued in Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing said that progress this week on fixing the level of this year's farm prices would have to be such that heads of government would need to do no more than give their "political confirmation" to what had been agreed.

This statement of the French terms for a budget settlement was generally ill-received by EEC agriculture ministers, who have been meeting here since the beginning of the week.

Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, was openly contemptuous of the French move, and said that he and his colleagues had no intention of being dictated to by the French President.

"We do not need this kind of pressure," Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian minister and chairman of the meeting, said.

Mr Walker said that Britain was still insisting that there should be no price increases this year for milk, sugar and wine, which are in chronic surplus, and for other products no price rises higher on average than the 2.4 per cent proposed by the European Commission.

The agriculture ministers had before them a draft statement, proposed by the Commission, of the general principles that should govern this year's farm price settlement. It was difficult, however, to see how this could possibly represent the kind of progress towards agreement demanded by the French.

Today's developments leave no doubt that Mrs Margaret Thatcher will come under huge pressure from the French at the summit meeting in Luxembourg next Sunday and Monday to concede a generous rise in farm prices, of up to 4 or 5 per cent, as the quid pro quo for any reduction in Britain's £1,100m net contribution to the EEC budget.

Giscard warning, page 7



Champagne for the sailor: David Scott Cowper, and Caroline, his wife, in Plymouth.

Lone sailor's triumphant return

From John Young
Plymouth

Another piece of sailing history was made yesterday when Mr David Scott Cowper, aged 32, a chartered surveyor, from Newcastle upon Tyne, stepped ashore at Plymouth from his yacht, Ocean Bound.

In completing his round-the-world voyage in 225 days sailing time Mr Cowper spent one day less than Sir Francis Chichester, who made his circumnavigation in 1966-67.

He beat Dame Naomi James's start-to-finish record of 272 days, by 23 days.

Appropriately enough his achievement came at a time when the City of Plymouth is preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of an even more epic voyage by a still greater Sir

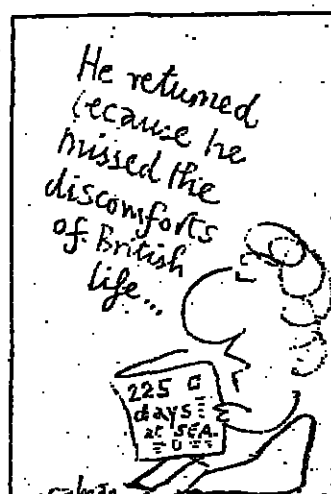
Francis. For it was on September 26, 1580, that Drake returned from his three-year circumnavigation to the cheers of his fellow citizens.

There were no cheering throngs in the streets yesterday, but soon after breakfast time about 500 people made their way down to the Quay to welcome the returning adventurer.

He was met by the Mayor, who presented him with a letter from the Royal Western Yacht Club.

The sun shone, the spectators clapped, the champagne trickled and Mr Cowper, in the Lord Mayor, conveyed municipal congratulations. Smiling broadly and looking relaxed, Mr Cowper posed for photographs with Caroline, his wife, but despite

Continued on page 4, col 6



Provincial print dispute spreads to Fleet Street

By Our Labour Staff

In the first move to spread the provincial newspaper dispute into Fleet Street, foundry workers at The Sun newspaper walked out last night.

The men said their aim was to bring pressure on the management of Berrows, of Worcester, a subsidiary of News International of which News Group Newspapers, publishers of The Sun, are part.

The men were members of the National Graphical Association, whose provincial colleagues will be locked out by 4,000 newspaper and general printing companies on Monday, after the breakdown of pay talks last night.

Mr Joe Wade, NGA general secretary, said last night: "Our members in the foundry at The Sun walked out in sympathy with their brothers who work in The Sun's subsidiary at Worcester. I cannot say how long they will be out."

"I think we can expect similar action from other NGA members in Fleet Street where their employers have connections with provincial groups."

The Sun's controlling company, News International Ltd, also owns the Berrows Newspaper Group, publisher of the Worcester Evening News and weekly papers, which is a member of the Newspaper Society.

The 60,000 provincial workers have been told that they would be suspended without pay if the dispute, now in its fifth week, was not settled.

The union immediately countered by threatening to intensify its action.

The union's national council meets in Bedford today to decide on the next move.

Negotiations over the past two days have been carried out against the background of the threat of a general strike by the British Printing Industries Federation and the Newspaper Society, to start the lock-out if there was no settlement, or alternatively the union refused to hold a ballot of the membership and call off the action.

The union has consistently refused to hold a ballot and has said that it believes it has the overwhelming support of its members. An employers' spokesman said last night that the lock-out would have "catastrophic effects", and there have been fears that some of the weaker companies may not reopen.

Any hope of avoiding an all-out confrontation depends on whether the two sides could get together again before the weekend. That seems unlikely, as last night the employers said that "the gap between the two sides was too wide to bridge."

Any spreading of the dispute is unlikely until the NGA has seen whether the employers carry out their threat of a lock-out. The employers were adamant that that would happen.

A spokesman said the employers' organization could offer advice only to member companies, but meetings held over the last week or so had shown companies' overwhelming willingness to go ahead with a lock-out.

Romania leads E Europe in taking up oil which Japan refuses to buy from Iran

From Tony Allaway
Teheran, April 23

Iran today revealed a new contract to sell 37,500 barrels a day of crude oil to Romania, the latest in a series of trade deals with the communist bloc.

Only yesterday Mr Reza Salami, the Minister of Economics and Finance, told journalists of an "important industrial protocol" that would soon be signed with the Soviet Union in Moscow.

He was quoted today as saying that Iran and the Soviet Union had drafted wide-ranging trade agreements which would be submitted to the ruling Revolutionary Council for approval (Reuters, writes from Tehran).

An Iranian ministerial delegation would visit Moscow soon to continue discussions on trade and the transfer of goods to Iran.

Mr Ali Akbar Moinefar, the Minister for Oil, said today that the Romanian oil deal would be followed by others, "mostly to Eastern Europe". Despite their coincidence with Western sanctions Iranian officials are adamant that they are not connected.

The state radio said that the contract with Romania, signed in Tehran on Sunday, bringing total Romanian imports from Iran to 100,000 barrels a day. The new assignment will come from what the

Iranians say is the excess left by the refusal of Japanese oil companies, plus Shell and BP, to buy contracted oil at increased prices.

Iran increased the price of a barrel by \$2.50 (£1.13) from April and insisted that all those who had already signed contracts should buy at the new price of \$35. The radio said the Romanians had agreed to pay the full price for all its oil and Mr Moinefar said they were paying in cash not through a barter deal. It was not specified, however, in what currency they would be paying.

East Germany is among other Eastern block countries reported

Continued on page 8, col 7

English clubs to contest two European finals

Two English clubs reached the finals of two of Europe's leading football competitions last night. Nottingham Forest, the holders, although beaten 1-0 by Ajax of Amsterdam, reached the final of the European Cup by virtue of their 2-0 success in the home first leg. In Italy, Arsenal beat Juventus 1-0 to reach the final of the European Cup-Winners' Cup.

Arsenal, who drew their home leg 1-1, scored the decisive goal only two minutes from time through their substitute, Vasselen.

Reports, page 12

Big & Tall Men

High & Mighty is an international specialist in men's clothing. You will find a superb range of styles exclusively designed for men.

High & Mighty

Comprehensive ol to grammar

Next is to allow the Sutton Trust's comprehensive school to revert to grammar school status. The request of the Conservative Party is to allow the school to revert to grammar school status. The request of the Conservative Party is to allow the school to revert to grammar school status.

Visitor sues over arrest

The Metropolitan Police because he says he was treated at the Central Prison when he went there as a visitor to a friend. The Metropolitan Police because he says he was treated at the Central Prison when he went there as a visitor to a friend.

Mr Gromyko in Paris

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is holding talks in Paris with his opposite number, M. Jean François Poncelet. It is his first visit to a Western capital since the invasion of Afghanistan. There has been no agreement on what should be the main item on the agenda.

Flammability draft rules criticized

Draft regulations on the flammability of furniture upholstery which the Government hopes will protect the public from fires in their homes would make no significant difference, fire prevention experts say. An open flame test has been dropped after protests by furniture manufacturers.

Railways warning

British Rail faced progressive and inevitable decline unless the Government agreed to more generous and flexible financial arrangements, Sir Peter Parker, chairman, said. In succeeding in meeting cash limits year by year, prospects had never been better, but contraction might be forced in an expanding market.

Mr Gromyko in Paris

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is holding talks in Paris with his opposite number, M. Jean François Poncelet. It is his first visit to a Western capital since the invasion of Afghanistan. There has been no agreement on what should be the main item on the agenda.

Carter nomination all but assured

Unless there is a complete collapse of his presidency, Mr Carter seems assured of the Democratic nomination after a dead heat with Mr Kennedy in the Pennsylvania primary. The senator, who had been counting on a substantial victory, is now left with slim hopes. Despite a win by Mr George Bush in Pennsylvania, Mr Reagan continues his steady progress towards the Republican nomination.

US prime rate cut

Chase Manhattan Bank of New York cut its prime lending rate from 19 1/2 per cent to 19 per cent. Other banks are expected to follow. Short-term rates have been falling right across the board in the money markets. However, there is no indication that the Federal Reserve Board has taken any steps to ease its tight money supply policies.

Left-wing 'monopoly' closes union branch

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electricians' union, has suspended the 2,000-strong Cardiff branch on the ground that its meetings are monopolized by left-wing extremists. The branch chairman has denied that. The previous branch chairman was ousted last year for criticizing the leadership, a ban later upheld by a TUC appeals committee.

Transplant success: A Wakefield man

aged 51, given a new heart, was doing well at Harfield hospital, Middlesex 4.

Man cleared of murder: A man who

killed a policeman with a billhook was cleared of murder but found guilty, by a majority verdict, of manslaughter 4.

Manila: Eighty feared dead as ferry

sinks off Philippines 9

Classified advertisements: Personal

pages 27, 29, 30; La crème de la crème, 27; Appointments, 28

Home News 2, 4, 5

Business 19-26
European News 7
Chess 18
Court 18
Crossword 30
Drama 16
Diary 16
Engagements 18

Features

Law Report 14, 16
Letters 17, 29
Obituary 18
Parliament 6
Sale Room 18

Science

Sport 12-14
TV & Radio 29
Theatres, etc 14, 15
25 Years Ago 18
Weather 2

Financial Editor: The interest

rate conundrum: Blue Circle after the price increase

"My new car laps Silverstone almost as fast as my old one."



Stirling Moss once raced a Maserati 250F.
Now he races an Audi 80.

The difference in lap times is approximately 3½ seconds.

Of course, this particular Audi 80 isn't an entirely standard model. It has harder suspension, up-rated performance, a functional rather than luxurious interior.

But as Stirling pointed out: "If ever a standard car had all the makings of a race winner, it is the Audi 80 GLE I drive every day."

As you'd expect, then, the GLE is a fast car. 0-60mph takes a mere 9.2 seconds. Top speed is a very impressive 113mph.

Equally important, the car was built to handle this performance.

Its wide track, long wheelbase and independent suspension combine to give exceptional roadholding and stability.

Built in, too, are such invaluable safety features as dual circuit braking and self-stabilising

steering. And since the car was designed to be a luxury saloon and not a racing car, it is also quiet, roomy and very well appointed.

If you call and see your local Audi dealer, he'll be delighted to let you test drive the Audi 80 GLE (or indeed the LS or GLS version).

At which point, you will also discover what excellent value our GLE represents.

It costs £7,095 inc. VAT.

The racing version would cost around three times that figure.

Whereas the owner of the Maserati will only consider offers in excess of £100,000.

The new Audi 80.
Audi The car for now.

OFFICIAL AUDI 80 GLE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES ARE: FOR THE URBAN CYCLE 23.5 MPG (12 LITRES PER 100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH, 39.2 MPG (7.2 LITRES PER 100 KM) AND AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH, 30.7 MPG (9.2 LITRES PER 100 KM). FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE TO AUDI MARKETING DEPARTMENT, VOLKSWAGEN (GB) LIMITED, YEOMAN'S DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES, BUCKS MK14 5AN. DIPLOMATIC, NATO AND PERSONAL EXPORT SALES, 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1. TELEPHONE 01-486 8411.

HOME NEWS

British Rail chairman gives warning of progressive decline

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

British Rail faced a progressive and inevitable decline unless the Government agreed to more generous and flexible financial arrangements, Sir Peter Parker said yesterday in his chairman's report. The railways were succeeding year by year in meeting the Government's cash limits, but in so doing they were signing their death warrant.

"The frustration for British Rail is that we are meeting our financial targets and falling short of fulfilling our capabilities," Sir Parker said, commenting on last year's slightly improved results.

"The prospects have never been better, but under present financial stringencies we may be forced to contract in an expanding market."

Sir Peter's remarks had a prompt but discouraging response from Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister for Transport, who said in answer to a Commons question during the afternoon that he "hoped that British Rail would be able to manage within its financial limits."

It might be cost effective compared with other European railways, but that was no reason to go on pouring taxpayers' money into it. In a year of booming passenger traffic and a growing freight business, British Rail made an operating surplus before charges of £70.7m last year compared with £58.3m in 1978. That was reduced after interest charges to £40.0m compared with a surplus of £6.4m. There was a subsidy of £530m, £14m less than budgeted for.

The board kept within the Government's financial limit of £715m by £1m and hopes to do the same this year. It also hopes to avoid a further

fares rise, but will give further consideration to it in the summer.

British Rail operated nearly 20 thousand million passenger miles, the most since 1961 when the network was 30 per cent more extensive and there were fewer than seven million cars on the roads. Passenger revenue was £800m. A marketing drive is expected to add £40m to that this year.

The freight and parcels business at £169m showed a loss of £3m.

British Rail had met its contract with the Government for the past five years during which the real cost to the taxpayer had fallen 17 per cent, Sir Peter said. "But our resolute adherence to the integrity of our contractual relationship with the Government has been won at a cost. Fare levels are high by European standards, and the strains of short-term success are showing through starkly."

"As I look to the next few years I am quite clear that the relative success of the late 70s cannot be repeated within the present financial limits."

British Rail was replacing assets more slowly than any other European country and was not investing in the new opportunities which government elsewhere saw as necessary to the long-term future of their countries.

"Unless investment levels are lifted by some 30 per cent just to replace worn-out assets, the consequences will be lower levels of speed, frequency, comfort and reliability," Sir Peter said.

Mr Ian Campbell, vice-chairman, said later that British Rail wanted an extra £30m to £50m a year over the next 15 to 20 years to extend its fleet from the present 22 per cent to 50 to 60 per cent of the network.

Many turn to CND as nuclear fear increases

By Ian Bradley

The British obsession with the possibility of nuclear war has proved good news for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). After more than a decade of crying in the wilderness, it has suddenly found that its message has a topical and popular appeal.

The three full-time staff who work with volunteer helpers in CND's cramped offices at the top of a Georgian building in Bloomsbury, London, are having to cope with between forty and fifty letters a day inquiring about membership.

The number of applications to join CND has doubled in the past six months. Three copies of the film, *The War Game*, about the effects of a nuclear bomb dropped on Kent, are in constant demand for showing around the country. There has not been such activity or interest in the subject of disarmament since the heyday of CND in the early 1960s.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, dates the upsurge of interest to the nuclear alert in the United States last November when aircraft and missile bases were put on a six-minute alert because a computer test tape was transmitted by mistake and to the decision to site 160 American cruise missiles in the United Kingdom taken the following month.

He also feels that the concentration by *The Times* and others on civil defence has contributed to general public concern about the atomic bomb. CND receives two or three telephone calls a day from people wanting advice about how they can protect themselves in the event of a nuclear attack. Earlier this week they even had a request from a man who wanted a



Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, in his cramped office.

golfer counter to check if his home was safe.

"I find this concentration on civil defence very sad," Monsignor Kent says. "You cannot really save yourself in any meaningful way from a nuclear attack other than by working for disarmament. In a way, every step to protect civilian is an escalation of the arms race."

Monsignor Kent, who joined CND on a full-time basis in February, is rather embarrassed by the movement's history and is anxious to get away from the image engendered by the Aldermaston marches and the direct action of its early years.

"I do not think demonstrations and marches are the major way to change public opinion," he says. "It is very important that the disarmament message is seen to come from normal

people, not from a crowd of cranks and partisan extremists on the left."

To that end, CND is concentrating on building up its support in churches, trade unions and professional groups.

A group of teachers for disarmament was formed last Tuesday.

CND's aims remain the same as they have been since its foundation 22 years ago: unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain as a first step to world nuclear disarmament and the breaking down of arms blocks.

At present the emphasis is on campaigning against the siting of cruise missiles in Britain and against the plans to replace Polaris with either Trident nuclear submarines or cruise missiles.

People, Monsignor Kent is also encouraged by the number of former supporters, now in their forties and fifties, who are coming back into the movement.

One of the most welcome of those who have returned to the fold is E. P. Thompson, the historian whose pamphlet, *Protest and Survival*, is selling well.

With a membership of about 5,000 in 100 local groups, CND still has considerably less support than in its early days. But Monsignor Kent feels that it is poised now to have far more impact than it did then.

He also says: "A lot of people are also shocked by the terrifying and childish belligerence of the present Government. My main aim is to put CND out of business by making it unnecessary. If there was everything is running in the right direction."

CBI wants colleges to heed market

By Our Education Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry called yesterday for tighter control over the planning of higher education to make it more responsive to the needs of the labour market, and for more rigorous student selection.

In its evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and Arts, the CBI said that it recognized the risks and shortcomings involved in any attempt to quantify future demand from industry and commerce.

The variables inherent in industrial and commercial forecasting of recruitment were much greater than, for example, in teaching or medicine. Corporate planning and related recruitment policies were susceptible to rapid change to meet external economic and trading factors, technological developments, and changes in government policies.

The CBI therefore regarded any attempt to link detailed

industrial manpower directly with forecasting and higher educational provision as impracticable.

It nevertheless believed that the Government should investigate the practical possibilities of incorporating a more sympathetic and regular appraisal of the likely general pattern of demand for highly qualified manpower in planning the development of higher education.

Lord Carr of Hadley, chairman of the CBI's education and training committee and former government minister, who led yesterday's CBI team of experts, said that they felt the labour market should have greater influence than in the past, but it should certainly not be the only determining factor.

The CBI believed that there should be greater provision of vocationally oriented courses at both degree and non-degree levels rather than the continued development of courses mainly in response to demands from students or to keep existing staff and facilities occupied.

Police often accused of assault

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Police assault and use of excessive force formed by far the largest number of complaints in a survey by the Police Complaints Board for the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

The commission asked for a detailed survey of certain types of complaint which were of particular interest to it. Of 3,382 complaints samples, 685 were of excessive force in making an arrest, 322 of assault during questioning, and 595 of other assaults during detention.

The complaints board in its annual report yesterday said 7,358 complaints had been submitted to it during 1979. The 1978 figure was 7,329. The board completed action during the year in 7,365 cases involving 14,014 matters of complaint.

"The matters of complaint which figure most frequently continue to be assault, irregularity in procedure, incivility and neglect of duty," the report says.

In 12,434 complaints the deputy chief constable of the force concerned had decided not to prefer disciplinary charges. "We had to decide whether to endorse that view or to recommend the bringing of disciplinary charges."

Twenty of the complaints were withdrawn, and in some cases the officer had resigned. The board decided to recommend that disciplinary charges should be brought in respect of 18 of the remaining complaints.

Report of *The Police Complaints Board*, 1979. (House of Commons Paper 530. Stationery Office, £2.25).

£100 to Miami Laker offer

By Our Air Correspondent

A late-breaking standby fare of £100 between Gatwick, the port and Miami would be offered if Laker Airways was given the route, Sir Freddie Laker, chairman of the airline, indicated to a Civil Aviation Authority hearing in London yesterday.

This would be £5 more than the standby fare proposed by Air Europe, which is also applying to the authority for permission to fly scheduled services between London and Miami.

Sir Freddie's fares would range from the standby £100 single to £200 single for economy class in the peak season.

He would not offer first-class fares, unlike Air Europe, which proposed to charge £575.50 single, compared with £644 for first-class by British Airways.

BA already flies the route, but under a recent amendment to the Bermuda air services agreement between Britain and the United States, each side will, in future, be allowed to have two airlines operating.

Man asks social security for £3,000 shelter

From Our Correspondent Derby

Mr William Mooney, aged 54, a bus driver, yesterday appealed before a government tribunal for £3,000 towards building a nuclear shelter in the back yard of his terrace house.

Mr Mooney, of Deadman's Lane, Derby, wants to build the shelter, measuring about 10ft by 12ft for himself, June, his wife, and his two sons, aged 19 and 21.

He wore his British Legion badge to attend a Department of Social Security tribunal appeal against the department's refusal to grant him £3,000 in supplementary benefit, so he can build the shelter.

It was the first application of its kind and after a few minutes the case, heard by a tribunal of three, was adjourned for about a fortnight.

Defendant in anarchist case is urged to surrender

By Stewart Tendler

The office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has decided not to pursue serious charges against Mr Daffyd Ladd, one of the defendants in the controversial anarchist trial last year, who absconded while on bail before the case.

Mr Ladd faced charges involving conspiracy and arms offences but disappeared last September while on bail of £17,000. At the end of the trial four defendants were acquitted amid criticism of the jury by the trial judge. A fifth defendant was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

A letter from the DPP's office to Mr Ladd's solicitors says that subject to any view to the contrary from the judge the charges will not be pursued. Judge King-Edmond, QC, retired at the end of the case.

People who retire at normal age happiest

By Jacob Eccleston

People who retire when they become entitled to a state pension are more likely to say they enjoy retirement than those who retire early or those who continue to work.

The reasons for that finding may be that early retirement tends to be associated with ill-health and those who work beyond pension age often feel that they would miss the company of their colleagues as well as the higher income. Men, particularly, expect and adjust to the change of status which a state pension brings.

Those findings are part of a report by Dr S. Parker, of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys published yesterday. A survey of experiences and attitudes to retirement was made using a sample of 3,500 in 1977.

The idea of gradual retirement was particularly attractive to those interviewed. Two-thirds said they would like to taper off their working hours or days rather than change from full-time work to no work at all.

Few men had been able to make that transition to retirement through part-time work,

although married women did better.

The survey showed a gradual decline in the proportion of men working in the 10 years before pension age and a sharp drop afterwards. Of men aged 64, 29 per cent were already retired, whereas that jumped to 75 per cent by the age of 65.

The pattern of retirement among working women was more gradual, 36 per cent being retired at the age of 59, and 55 per cent at 60.

Older Workers and Retirement. Social Survey Division of OPCS. Stationery Office, £7.

Crime 'responsibility of the community'

From Arthur Osman Bedford

Although the police had an important part to play in crime prevention, in the long term communities themselves had to act in the belief that the environment was worth protecting, it was said in a speech yesterday.

Miss Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro), said: "We are firmly committed to an approach which treats vandalism and petty crime as a problem for the community as a whole."

Nacro, established in 1966, has been involved in the wider question of crime prevention for the past six years, and has emphasized the importance of achieving a better informed and more tolerant public opinion.

Miss Stern, speaking at the conference at Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford, attended by chief constables, senior police officers, civil servants and academics, described Nacro's recent involvement in Ealing council's south Acton housing estate, in London. That follows a successful community scheme at Widnes, Cheshire, over the past five years.

Ealing was concerned about the unpopularity of the estate and the high level of transfer requests. Evidence of decay was widespread but now group meetings of tenants are helping to plan estate improvements.

Miss Stern said: "This approach is also to be tried on a number of inner-city estates. The GLC has agreed to let us give the less agreeable environments in which people live."

three-year period with the staff responsible for estate management and other service-providing agencies in an effort to reduce estate crime and in particular vandalism. This scheme is expected to start in the early summer."

It was apparent that many people in depressed inner-city areas were not able to exercise full social responsibility and control.

"There seems to be a widespread feeling that the astute of their surroundings is out of their control and this can lead to a deep distrust of authority. It appears to us that whenever community self-confidence has decayed this has serious implications, in particular for young people. Frustration, insecurity and boredom may express themselves in vandalism, truancy and petty crime."

"In order to overcome such community malaise it may well be necessary to encourage community initiatives. We are convinced that the police have an important part to play in the prevention of crime but feel that in the long term effective prevention must depend to some extent on the social pressure exerted by the community itself."

"The creation of a worthwhile environment conducive to the prevention of crime would appear to require a greater collaboration between service-providing agencies and between them and members of the community they serve."

While it was too soon to assess the success of the Nacro projects, it was clear that at the very least they had the potential to improve the quality of life in some of the less agreeable environments in which people live.

Becalmed, bothered, but happy

Continued from page 1

impassioned plea from the photographers, their 21-month-old son Freddie, was said to be too fast asleep to be disturbed.

Mr Cowper made the voyage sound positively uneventful. There had been no real difficulties, he said. "There were moments, I suppose, when conditions were not quite so favourable, but overall I very much enjoyed it."

Ocean Bound had one knock-down early on when struck by the tail of a hurricane south of the Canaries. The hardest part of the journey was across the Southern ocean between Cape Town and Australia, when he ran into one storm after another with 50 to 60 around zero.

In contrast during the Atlantic crossing, there had been almost no wind, and at one point he almost despaired of breaking any record. For the final 900 miles, when he could normally have expected south-westerlies, an area of high pressure settled over the ocean and he had to tack against light north-easterlies, covering more than 1,700 miles.

It was definitely the time that Chichester took "on the water" that had been his main challenge, he said. Moreover he explained that his boat was considerably smaller than Sir Francis's *Gypsy Moth*. He added quickly that he was a great admirer of Chichester and had learned a lot from reading the accounts of his experiences and those of other pioneers like Robin Knox-Johnston and Chay Blyth.

He had, he said, been too busy to feel lonely or afraid. "I do not basically mind being on my own because I do not find being at sea a lonely existence. It is not like living in a city where you may be in a solitary flat and you know no one."

As for fear, that was something that happened only when you had time to sit down and think about things. At moments of crisis, you were so busy extricating yourself from difficulties that you had no time to think about fear.

During the voyage he read much "rubbish" and eaten a rather monotonous diet of tinned or foil-wrapped foods. The fresh fruit he bought in Rio had gone bad within a week and had to be thrown overboard.

When they refused to give his name, saying that that was his business, they were arrested. Mr Connolly was called out of his court and asked to go to the local police station. Counsel said Mr Connolly's version was that it was not until he got to the police station, where he was warmly welcomed to help his friends, that he was arrested. He said that he was never told why. That is denied by the police.

Mr Connolly told the jury he was detained for seven hours, during which time he was handcuffed, pulled about and forced by threats of a detention of up to five days to give his fingerprints. He eventually agreed to give them.

"I refused at first because the whole thing was ludicrous," he continued. "I had not done anything wrong and I was being treated like a prisoner."

The arrest was unlawful, he claims, because the police had no reasonable suspicion that he was guilty of a specific offence under the Act. The police argued that the offence was his refusal to disclose information which might have been relevant to terrorism.

School to revert to grammar status

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The Government announced yesterday that it has decided to allow the Sutton Coldfield girls' comprehensive school in Birmingham to revert to a grammar school.

It is the first time that any government has allowed a comprehensive school to be "unscrambled" and the decision could have implications for the local authority elections in Birmingham next month, when Labour is expected to regain control from the Conservatives.

Councillor Charles Gray, Labour education spokesman in the city, said it was most regrettable that Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, should have allowed the local Conservative group to push through such a proposal just a week before those elections.

It was the local Labour Party's policy to create a fully comprehensive school system throughout Birmingham. They would certainly seek to reverse the decision on Sutton Coldfield once they were in power, as well as to abolish the seven voluntary-aided grammar schools in Birmingham, he said.

The Conservative hold 63 of the 135 Birmingham City Council seats. Labour 56, and the Liberals seven. One third of the seats come up for re-election on May 1.

Sutton Coldfield girls' grammar became a comprehensive school in 1975 when the

previous Labour council re-organized all the county schools in the city along comprehensive lines, leaving only the seven voluntary-aided grammar schools. The Sutton Coldfield area then had one five-form entry boys' grammar school, but no selective education for girls.

The present Conservative council submitted proposals to the Secretary of State last December for Sutton Coldfield girls' school to reintroduce selection from September 1981. At a meeting of parents of girls at the school and of surrounding middle schools, there had been an overwhelming vote in favour of the proposed restoration of grammar school status.

However, opponents of the scheme have pointed out that not all parents had attended that meeting and that at other meetings the vote had been against the reintroduction of selection.

Councillor Neville Bosworth, Conservative leader of the city council, described Mr Carlisle's decision as "a victory for common sense and for free choice". The Secretary of State had clearly listened to the wishes of parents, as he had said he would do.

Mr Neil Kinnoch, opposition spokesman on education in the Commons, said the decision was "ridiculously inconsistent" with Mr Carlisle's undertaking not to destroy schools of merit or to affect the elections, he said.

Heart team resumes transplants

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Mr Kenneth Davis, aged 51, from Wakefield, Yorkshire, became Britain's seventeenth heart transplant patient yesterday when he was given a new heart at Harfield hospital, Middlesex.

Mr Davis, who received the heart of a man aged 42, killed in a car crash in southern England, regained consciousness yesterday afternoon and was said to be doing well.

The operation comes after a pause in heart transplants at Harfield following the death of Mr Ronald Marney on March 30. He was the second to die out of four transplant patients at Harfield.

The settlement reached yesterday will allow all staff to continue to work their existing hours without sacrificing the 15 per cent pay rise recommended by the commission and staff working 38 hours will have their week reduced to 37½ hours.

The settlement reached yesterday will allow all staff to continue to work their existing hours without sacrificing the 15 per cent pay rise recommended by the commission and staff working 38 hours will have their week reduced to 37½ hours.

It also allows an increase in emergency duty payments, which had proved a sticking point in negotiations over the past two weeks. Both sides of the dispute agreed that staff should be paid double their present payments, as recommended by Clegg.

"Thus, payments for staff on standby duty at home will increase from 75p to £1.50 and for those on standby duty at work from £1.50 to £3."

The staff side of the Whitley Council, dealing with the pay of paramedical staff, had asked for emergency duty payments of £5, equivalent to that paid to scientific officers and the management side had been offering no improvement.

It was agreed that more satisfactory longer term arrangements for emergency duty payments should be considered as part of future negotiations.

In light of the agreement the staff side have agreed to call off its planned industrial action. It was intended to ballot members of the union concerned on whether to call a series of selective week-long strikes in May.

A man aged 19 who killed a policeman with a billhook while on duty, a do not think you intended to do any serious injury, and you never intended to kill this unfortunate policeman."

Mr James, of West Ashton Road, Trowbridge, the village, had told the jury he took the billhook to break into the shop of W. H. Smith in Trowbridge, on October 3. He saw PC Kellam as he was leaving, and ran off. PC Kellam, aged 31, who was in his first year in the force, caught him and there was a struggle.

PC Kellam, the father of two children, died when the billhook sliced through part of his skull. Mr James said he never aimed a blow at the policeman, and did not mean to kill or injure him.

David Ocarinas James was found not guilty of murdering Police Constable Desmond Kellam, but guilty, by a majority verdict of 11 to one, of manslaughter. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison on a probation order, for which he received six months each.

The judge, passing sentence, said: "I am glad to be able to accept the decision of the jury on the charge of murder. What you did was a terrible thing with a terrible weapon."

"I am bound to remember, it was done as a reaction to a

Champions of the UK's ancient heritage celebrate setting up of £15m fund

By Kenneth Gostling

Arts Reporter

The champions and defenders of Britain's historic homes and ancient churches, its priceless documents and irreplaceable Old Master paintings, celebrated St George's Day yesterday with speeches and champagne at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

It was an historic occasion: the official setting up, with the announcement by the Prime Minister of the names of the first trustees, of the £15m National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and minister responsible for the arts, announced jubilantly: "We have the money and it is earning interest. And we decided to have this on St George's Day because we thought it would be appropriate to celebrate this vital measure for the preservation of our heritage on the patron day of our national saint."

The four trustees whose names were announced will form with Lord Charteris of Amisfield a quorum enabling them to hold their first meeting early next week.

They are: Lady Airey of Abingdon, widow of Mr Airey; Sir Robert Cooke, former Conservative MP for Bristol, West; Mr John Smith, former MP for the Cities of London and Westminster; chairman of the Landmark Trust; and Mr Charles Kinahan, chairman of the Northern Ireland Historic Buildings Council.

Mr Kinahan will be the Northern Ireland representative and the 11 trustees will also include one each from Scotland and Wales.

The fund will receive a grant-in-aid paid in full within a month of the start of each financial year and it can be used to provide grants and loans of up to 100 per cent of the cost of acquiring and preserving outstanding heritage property.

A figure of £3m is allocated for reimbursement of inland rovers when the "in-land" procedure is used when property is accepted in lieu of capital transfer tax.

Lord Charteris said yesterday: "When we can save a bit of our heritage, I think we shall have a particular satisfaction in remembering that we are doing it as a memorial to those who gave their lives that we might enjoy it."

Mr St John-Stevens, whose work in setting up the fund was praised by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said afterwards that the non-political nature of the trustees should be emphasized; he acknowledged the part played by Mr Andrew Faulds, the Labour MP.

HOME NEWS

raft regulations on upholstery e safety would make real difference, experts say

in Young
er Affairs
udent

regulations on the
bility of furniture up-
hich the Govern-
opes will protect the
om fires in the home,
ake no significant dif-
according to firemen
prevention experts.
regulations, which have
e subject of intensive
were laid before Par-
for a second time at
ing of this month.
ly Oppenheim, the
for Consumer Affairs,
re pride in them and
ested that they should
del for the European
ion's consumer pro-

regulations would mean
new furniture on sale
uld not resist ignition
ers' materials would
carry a cautionary
rver the regulations
or upholstery to resist
smouldering of a
A requirement that
also resist the open
a lighted match was
of the original draft

after protests from furniture
manufacturers.
The Department of Trade
said that the match test was
abandoned because not enough
of the upholstery materials
available in Britain could pass
it.

The company of Albright
and Wilson, whose fire preven-
tion experts were involved in
the development of the two
standard tests which were pro-
posed originally, by acwriting
to the department and to MPs
saying that without a match
test there would be no change
in the flammability of most
furniture on sale after the
introduction of a compulsory
cigarette test. The company
said that reliance on the
smouldering cigarette test was
based on statistics from the
United States which were inap-
plicable to thermoplastic up-
holstery fabrics more com-
monly used in the United
Kingdom.

It feared that the introduc-
tion of the regulations as
drafted would increase further
the use of thermoplastic
fabrics which resisted smoul-
dering ignition, but burnt or

melted when exposed to an
open flame.

The Fire Brigades union is
even more dismissive of the
regulations' likely effects. Mr
Michael Fordham, the union's
national officer, said: "We
regarded the regulations as in-
adequate even before the open
flame test was abandoned.
Only 15 per cent of deaths in
home fires result from fires
caused by smokers' materials."
"We believe that only a
complete ban on the use of
polyurethane foam inside fur-
niture will make any real dif-
ference."

The regulations would make
no difference to additional
cushions used on furniture,
loose covers, second-hand fur-
niture, or the flammability of
furniture when upholstery
covers were split, Mr Fordham
said.

According to Home Office
statistics there are usually
about 3,300 fires a year in
which upholstery fabrics are
the first materials ignited. In
1976 there were 2,164 such
fires, 1,095 of which were
caused by matches and smokers'
materials.

Patient in protest over NHS delay

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

A National Health Service
patient who was given a £4,000
hip operation in West Germany
at the expense of the NHS is to
go on hunger strike from to-
day in protest over the lack of
follow-up treatment since com-
ing back to Britain.

Mr Pierre Gilles, aged 49, a
manager from Fulham, London,
who was allowed to have the
operation in Germany because
of the long waiting lists for it
in Britain, was told by the Ger-
man doctors that the operation
was a success.

But they said that when he
got back to Britain he had to
have extensive physiotherapy.
Mr Gilles wrote to the Charing
Cross Hospital from the clinic
in Mainz in February request-
ing an appointment.

The hospital replied that the
first appointment they could
offer with an orthopaedic
surgeon would be in March,
1981, and that Mr Gilles could
not have physiotherapy without
seeing the surgeon first.

Mr Gilles said yesterday:
"Meanwhile the doctors in
Germany are telling me that all
the good work they have done
is being undone by the lack of
therapy."

"I sent a telegram to the
area medical officer, the local
community health council and
others last week asking for an
earlier appointment, and said
that if nothing happened by to-
day I would go on hunger
strike. No earlier appointment
has been forthcoming."

The North West Regional
Health Authority, which con-
trols the Charing Cross Hospi-
tal, said that Mr Gilles had not
been refused physiotherapy. He
had been told he will have to
wait some time for it. "This is
not unusual in orthopaedic
cases which are not considered
urgent."



Photograph by Harry Kerr

A breath of country air: Children from Hillbrook Primary
School, Tooting, London, feeding pigs at the Out of Town
Centre at Beaulieu, near Southampton, a joint venture by

Southern Television and the Inner London Education
Authority, which open officially tomorrow. London children
will use the centre for half the year.

v missile roves refence

Read
spondent

craft are to be fitted
proved version of the
air-to-air missile as
of a £75m develop-
ment placed with the
Dynamics of the
Ministry of

Flash Mark II will
raft operating in
Britain, particularly
to F2, due to come
in the middle 1980s,
ance of interception
oved missile's range
but it will exceed
y the 25 miles of
Sky Flash, carried
an F4 fighters.

Aerospace said the
uld have enhanced
e against manoeuv-
e and greater resist-
electronic counter-

Aerospace also an-
yesterday said the
of an initial joint
conjunction with
Marcel Dassault
ation, of France,
rschmitt-Bolkow-
West Germany, to
ropean combat air-
re differing future
the British, French
erman air forces.

Agreed award of £225,000 for brain-damaged man

Atlan Mullen, whose life was
said to have been wrecked at
16 by crippling road-crash in-
juries, was awarded £225,000
agreed damages in the High
Court yesterday. Brain damage,
which left him in a wheelchair,
shattered his ambition to join
the Navy.

Mr Mullen, now aged 20, of
Brook Drive, Stevenage, Hert-
fordshire, was in court yester-
day when Mr Seinton Thomas,
QC, his counsel, told Mr Jus-
tice Peter Pain that he would
"never be able to lead any life

outside some form of sheltered
environment".

The damages, and costs,
were awarded against Mr
Terence Barron, of Broadwater
Crescent, Stevenage, the driver
of a car in which Mr Mullen
was a passenger. It was in col-
lision with Mr Paul Whitaker,
a motor cyclist, at Hitchin,
Hertfordshire.

Liability had been contested
between Mr Barron and Mr
Whitaker, of Cambridge Road,
Hitchin, at a High Court hear-
ing last June, when Mr Barron
was found to be to blame.

Woman who talked herself out of court

A traffic policeman's warn-
ing to Mrs Doreen Gibson, a
meals-on-wheels driver, that
she might be prosecuted for
speeding did not get through
to her.

The reason, two judges
heard yesterday, was that the
warning came during a road-
side conversation in which Mrs
Gibson was talking to the
policeman at the same time as
he was talking to her.

The Queen's Bench Divi-
sional Court ruled that a warn-
ing which fails to get through
is no warning at all in law,
and that Mrs Gibson's subse-

quent conviction on a speeding
summons was invalid.

Mrs Gibson, of Menton
Forest Farm, Workshop, Not-
tinghamshire was accused of
breaking a speed limit by driv-
ing at 41 mph. She had driven
away after her conversation
with the policeman, thinking
she would receive no more
than a caution.

Lord Justice Donaldson and
Mr Justice Bristow dismissed a
police appeal against a deci-
sion of Derby Crown Court
quashing her conviction by
Chesterfield magistrates.

The law required a motorist
to be warned of intended pro-
secution, not merely to have a
warning addressed to him,
Lord Justice Donaldson said.

The question of whether or
not a warning got through was
for courts to decide on the
evidence, and it was open to a
driver to prove, if he could,
that he did not understand or
hear the warning.

Mr Justice Bristow agreed:
"In my judgment any warning
given must get through to the
person concerned."

Mrs Gibson was not present
or represented at yesterday's
hearing in London.

Coal board is criticized for allegedly denuding country by open mining

By Lucy Hodges

Serious criticism of the way
the National Coal Board is
allegedly denuding the country-
side through opencast mining
was published yesterday by a
conservation group.

After a two-year survey, a
working party commissioned by
the Council for Environmental
Conservation, estimates that
crop yield is reduced by roughly
half after a site has been exca-
vated, then restored. Findings
showed that there may be drain-
age difficulties and deteriora-
tion in the quality of the top
soil.

The report, *Scar on the Land-
scape*, states: "It was not un-
usual for some farmers to con-
sider the soil to be so badly
damaged as a result of open-
casting that its previous arable
cropping could not be resumed,
and a change to animal hus-
bandry was necessitated."

Grass can also be affected.
In one case a farmer said he
had to keep his animals indoors
six weeks later in the spring
and six weeks earlier in the
autumn than before his land
was excavated. That happened
20 years ago.

"The whole viability of farms

can be affected by opencast-
ing", the group of 11 environ-
mental experts says. Evidence
comes not only from plant
growth but also from the worm
population.

"In one area we were
informed that gulls would not
follow the plough where it
passed from undisturbed to
opencasted land, as apparently
they had learnt it was fruitless
to search for food beyond the
junction of the two. The dis-
turbance to the structure and
drainage of the soil in this area
appeared to have precluded
recolonization by worms over a
15-year period, and conversely
the absence of worms militates
against improvement of the
structure and drainage."

The council, which is chaired
by Lord Craigton, recommends
much more research into sites
before they are excavated as
well as more research into how
agricultural land can be
restored afterwards. At present
there is an almost total lack
of research or forward plan-
ning. The success of restora-
tion can only be judged if there
is full knowledge of the
"before and after" charac-
teristics of the land.

"In view of the complexity
and difficulty of the scientific
problems involved, we question
whether the opencast pro-
gramme can be regarded as
soundly based, especially in
relation to site restoration, until
a full research programme for
it is set in hand."

Specifically the report recom-
mends that proper plans for
restoration be drawn up and
sent to the Secretary of State
for Energy as part of the coal
board's application for working
a site.

It should not be pre-
pared by the coal board's open-
cast executive, which does not
have the necessary expertise,
but by an independent research
body at the executive's ex-
pense, the report says. An in-
formal panel or group of
advisers should be set up to
advise the executive on environ-
mental questions. Moreover
officers supervising restoration
work should have special train-
ing.

Scar on the Landscape (A Re-
port on Opencast Coal Mining and
the Environment, for the
Environmental Conservation
Council, 29
Greville Street, London EC1N
8AX, E3.)

Union to fight dismissal of woman teacher

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The National Union of
Teachers is fighting the deci-
sion to dismiss without notice
Mrs Eileen Crosbie for refusing
to teach a nursery class of 38
because she thought it was too
large to control.

Nottinghamshire County
Council Council disciplinary
panel agreed by a majority that
Mrs Crosbie's action was a
breach of contract.

Yesterday, the teachers'
union said that it would ask an
industrial tribunal for her rein-
statement. Meanwhile, it would
continue to pay her salary.

Mrs Crosbie, aged 36, was
suspended from her post at the
Robert Mellors Primary School,
at Arnold, Nottingham, in
January. Her dismissal was
announced on Tuesday.

She said yesterday: "I am
absolutely shattered by the
decision. I hope the union will
continue to support me. I am
unable to apply for a teaching
post outside Nottinghamshire
because of family commit-
ments."

Eight of Mrs Crosbie's col-
leagues at the school will go
on strike from today in an
attempt to have her reinstated.

BENEFITS FROM THE



the National Association of Pension
Funds offers many benefits to its
members, including a series of specialist
training courses ranging from Pension
Fundamentals to Trustee-ship; from
Pension Managers Workshops to
Investment Managers Seminars.

Our publications, which include the
entirely published official Year Book, are
invaluable source of reference. There is
monthly official publication PENSIONS
JOURNAL and a series of occasional papers
published as handy 8 x 5 booklets which all
members receive as part of their
subscription. The Handbook on Pensions
& Employee Benefits, a textbook on
pension fund practice, is available at a
reduced subscription and the NAPF
publishes a Companion Volume giving
up to date information at a very
low cost to members.

You also gain the support of colleagues
in the local group of National Association
Pension Funds members in your area
and the investment potential of your fund
safeguarded by the work in the City and
industry of the Association's Investment
Selection Committee.

Discover how membership of the NAPF
benefit you. Contact Clifford Luckhoo,
Secretary, NAPF, Prudential House,
Lesley Road, Croydon, CR9 9XY.
Telephone: 01-881 2017.



May 15th/16th/17th Metropole Hotel, Brighton

YOU ARE WELCOME TO VISIT OUR 1980 CONFERENCE

DEVELOPMENTS FOR A DECADE

AS WE enter the 1980s the
National Association of Pension
Funds has taken "Developments
for a Decade" as its
theme for this year's annual
conference. Information to
members, Overseas Investment,
the Impact of the Microprocessors,
the Influence of Europe on UK
Pensions, and many other

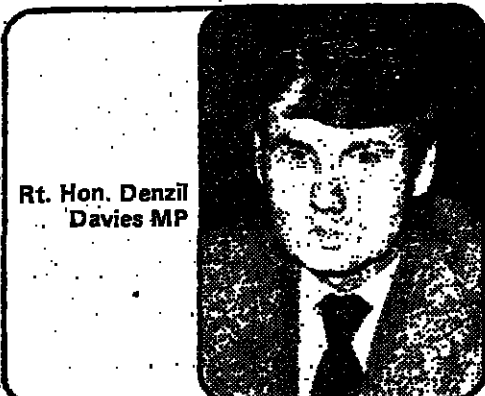
relevant and important topics will
be discussed.

As always, the quality of the
speakers and the ensuing
discussion will be of vital interest
to those concerned with the
pensions industry.

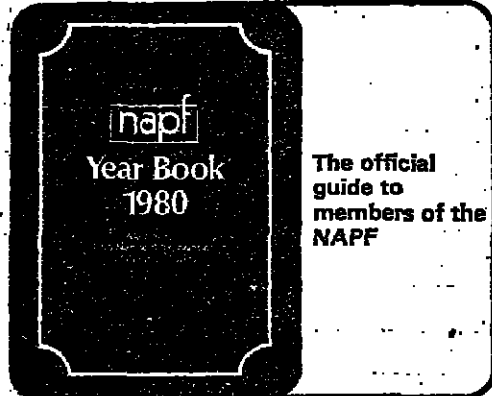
The National Association of
Pension Funds is a unique body
embracing every type of pension

scheme, insured and privately
invested, and in both public and
private sectors of industry.

As a national association it
makes frequent submissions to
Government and is closely
concerned with any legislation
affecting members. The
association is the recognised
body and regularly plays an
important role in such City
organisations as the Panel on
Takeovers and Mergers. The
association also submitted a great
deal of information to the Wilson
Committee.



Rt. Hon. Denis
Davies MP



The official
guide to
members of the
NAPF



Strength and Support for your Pension
Arrangements

BOOKING FORM

Return to:
The Secretary, The National Association
of Pension Funds, Prudential House,
Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 9XY

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS
THROUGHOUT

2. Please state below the names of those
attending the Conference and indicate whether
they are Members, Non-Members or Wives.

NAME COMPANY AND ADDRESS

- (a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____

3. Correspondence and enquiries regarding this
application should be sent to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TEL NO: _____

NOTE: THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES WHO MAY
ATTEND AT THE MEMBERS RATE IS RELATED
TO COPY ENTITLEMENT

The fee for wives covers the cost of the Conference
organisation and the organised events in the evening and during
the day.

No refunds will be made for individual services that are not
used.

1. The undermentioned place(s) for the above
Conference is/are required:

- (a) Delegate(s) at £126.50 each (incl.
£16.50 VAT) (Members of the
Association) £ _____
(b) Delegate(s) at £189.75 each (incl.
£24.75 VAT) (Members of the
Association over-entitlement) £ _____
(c) Delegate(s) at £189.75 each (incl.
£24.75 VAT) (Non-Members of the
Association) £ _____
(d) Wife/Wives at £51.75 each (incl.
£6.75 VAT) (Wives of either
Members or Non-Members) £ _____

A VAT receipt will be issued.

I therefore enclose a cheque made payable to
The National Association of Pension Funds for
the total amount. £ _____

The full programme for
the conference is:-

Thursday 15 May

2.15 - 2.30
Introduction by the Chairman of the
Association.
2.30 - 3.30
A.G.M. and brief reports from
Committee Chairmen
3.30 - 4.00
Afternoon Tea
4.00 - 5.00
The Treatment of Early Leavers
Speaker: Mr K Cole
4.00 - 5.00
Overseas Investments for Smaller
Pension Funds.
Speaker: Mr D Edwards
7.30 - 8.30
Chairman's Reception in the
Metropole Hotel.
8.30 onwards
Dinner in Conference Hotels

Friday 16 May

9.15 - 10.30
The Provision of Information to
Members - A Discussion on the
NAPF Proposals.
Introduced by: Mr K M McAlvey.
10.30 - 11.00
Morning Coffee
11.00 - 12.15
Pension Funds and the City.
Speaker: the Rt. Hon. Denis Davies MP
12.15 - 2.30
Lunch in the Metropole and Bedford
Hotels.
2.30 - 3.45
Mini Computers and Microprocessors
Speaker: Mr J Turnbull
3.45 - 4.15
Afternoon Tea
4.15 - 5.30
Direction of Investment - Overseas
Experience
Speaker: Mr T Heyes
4.15 - 5.30
The Impact of Europe on UK
Pensions
Speaker: Mr D E Boden
Evening
Alternative Social Programme -
A Play in the Theatre Royal, Brighton
A Rod McKuen Concert in The Dome,
Brighton.
A Sussex Feast, Drusillas, Alfriston.
Regency Evening, The Old Ship Hotel,
Brighton.
Dinner in the Metropole Hotel.

Saturday 17 May

9.15 - 10.30
Member Participation - A
Discussion on the NAPF Proposals
Introduced by: Mr J M Young
10.30 - 11.00
Morning Coffee
11.00 - 12.15
Future Prospects for the Stock
Exchange
Speaker: Mr Nicholas Goodison
7.30 for 8.00
Banquet in The Metropole Hotel.

DINNER DANCES IN THE
METROPOLE HOTEL AND DUDLEY
HOTEL

WEST EUROPE

Mr Gromyko's Paris talks likely to show that French attitude over Soviet policy has hardened

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 23

Never since General de Gaulle proclaimed the policy of détente, since the end of the Vietnam war, and since the East-West summit in Moscow, has the French attitude towards the Soviet Union been more gloomy and suspicious.

The talks which Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is having in Paris today and tomorrow with his French counterpart, Mr François-Poncet, are certain to be both difficult and unproductive.

Almost their only virtue, in French eyes, is that they are taking place at all and that they are Mr Gromyko's first visit to a Western capital since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. But there is not even a hint of agreement on what should be a main item on the agenda.

The contacts which have taken place over the last four months between the two governments about the Soviet intervention have all been completely negative. They began with representations by the French Ambassador to the Soviet Union at the end of December.

These were followed by M François-Poncet's serious warning to the Soviet Ambassador in Paris in January, the visit of the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, to Paris three weeks later, and the abortive mission to Moscow of the Secretary General and political director

of the Quai d'Orsay at the beginning of March. Mr Gromyko is not expected to show the slightest sign of "give" on the withdrawal of Soviet forces in response to repeated French warnings. On the contrary, having dismissed the Afghan affair as a regional problem of Soviet security which must not impinge on East-West relations and having repeated the arguments that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan will withdraw when the causes of their intervention have ceased, Mr Gromyko will insist on talking about détente and the Madrid conference next autumn to take stock of the implementation of the Helsinki agreements.

His object in coming to Paris is quite clear. It is to insist that the "privileged relations" between Paris and Moscow are unimpaired thanks, in the words of the Soviet news agency Novosti to the "responsible behaviour" of the French Government in the Afghan crisis.

It is also to exploit the differences between Paris and Washington on the significance for détente of both the Afghan and Iranian crises and on the effectiveness of sanctions.

But Mr Gromyko runs the risk of finding himself seriously out of step with the thinking of the French Government on both Afghanistan and Iran. Moscow has been a distinct sufficing of the French atti-

tude as they came round in the view that: 100,000 men were not sent into Afghanistan lightly, without a thorough examination of the advantages and risks of such an operation; that the reaction in the West was dangerously underestimated; that the Soviet troops are there to stay for the foreseeable future; and that the seriousness of the challenge called for an effective demonstration of Western solidarity.

The firmness which the French Government showed in private contacts with the Russians has now been stated in public. Détente is "global". It cannot be restricted to Europe or the superpowers. By invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union struck a serious blow "not only at the principle of international relations, but also at the balance on which peace is based". The French objective is the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, but dialogue "is never more necessary than in times of crisis".

France therefore means to keep her lines open. Mr Gromyko will also meet President Giscard d'Estaing. The President and M François-Poncet will point out to him that by persisting in its attitude, the Soviet Government is assuming responsibility for a situation which can lead to confrontation and profoundly change the style of relations built up between East and West over the past years.



Passengers pick their way through rubbish scattered in Saint Lazare underground station in Paris where 900 Metro cleaners walked out 31 days ago. There have been calls to use the Army as attitudes harden, with considerable support being shown for the cleaners.

Giscard farm prices warning for EEC

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 23

President Giscard d'Estaing issued a sharp warning to France's partners in the European Community today on the fixing of new farm prices. If substantial progress were not achieved at the current meeting in Brussels of ministers of agriculture, the European summit next week would not be in a position to take decisions on all the pending issues in the EEC, and clearly not on the subject of Britain's budget contribution.

The emphasis placed by the President at the Council of Ministers meeting this morning on the link between agricultural prices and Britain's budget contribution, and to a lesser extent sheep meat and fish, on which the French Government believes there is no serious obstacle to a compromise, is in itself nothing new.

If Britain and the other member countries show some readiness to meet France part of the way on the increase in farm prices the French Government will be more receptive to British demands over the Community budget. The average 2.4 per cent price increase proposed by the Commission is regarded here as quite unacceptable. France has been insisting on an average price increase of between 7.5 and 8.5 per cent, including the "green" devaluation of 3.5 per cent. This is what the Cops, the committee of farmers' unions of the Nine has been pressing for.

The French President's warning was issued after the Cabinet had heard a report by M Pierre

Mehaignerie, the Minister of Agriculture, on the lack of progress so far in the Brussels negotiations, and had expressed its "serious concern" over the way it was going. He emphasized that it was a clear rejection of the British and West German proposal that the discussion must be sufficiently advanced, for the heads of government merely to need to give political sanction to the agreement outlined by the technical ministers.

M Giscard d'Estaing has said more than once that the true functions of the European summit are being gradually distorted and that it has been gradually turned from an organ of long-term political reflection and decision into an appeal jurisdiction for settling more mundane issues upon which the Council of Ministers has been unable to agree.

What the President does not want is for the heads of government to indulge in an all night marathon over the price of milk.

It is the second occasion on which M Giscard d'Estaing has issued a summons about the coming European summit. On March 12 he told the European Commission that it must put forward proposals for solving the problem of Britain's budget contributions, otherwise they could not be considered by the heads of government.

The French Government objected to the tabling by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, in Dublin at the last minute of proposals the Commission had not even agreed.

Reopening of Broglie case demanded by prosecution

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, April 23

The chambre d'accusation of the Court of Appeal has given until Friday to decide whether the judicial investigation into the Broglie affair should be reopened. The chief public prosecutor, and the 14 members of the court today, asked the reopening of the case.

At the same time, the parliamentary aspect of the affair is gaining momentum. The 15 members of the National Assembly have appointed their representatives to the judicial commission of 15 members which will be officially set tomorrow to decide whether there are grounds for the reopening of the case before the High Court of Justice. M Michel Jatonowski, who was Minister of the Interior at the time of the assassination of Prince Jean Broglie.

He has two key posts on the mission, that of president of the committee of rapporteurs, will go to members of the government, and a Gaullist and a Giscard respectively.

M Jean Foyer, a former Minister of Justice, and chairman of the legal committee of the Assembly, who is also a member of the commission, said that its role was comparable to that of the office of public prosecutors. It would be on the basis of the judicial report that the Minister of Justice would decide whether there were grounds for prosecution, or the case should be dropped.

M Claude Labbe, the chairman of the Gaullist parliamentary party, made it clear yesterday that the party had no intention of voting for impeachment. This is an indication that the impeachment procedure will not get very far. An absolute majority of both Houses is necessary for the former minister to be brought before the High Court of Justice, irrespective of the commission's recommendations.

Counsel for the defendants and for the family of Prince de Broglie asked for the reopening of the judicial investigation, formally closed on March 21. They acted after the publication in *Le Canard Enchaîné* of two police reports, not included in the 7,000 pages of the case file, which purported to show that the authorities knew several months before the assassination of the prince that he was the target of a plot.

M Poniatowski has decided to go ahead with his threatened actions for libel against the Socialist and Communist deputies. The immunity from legal prosecution guaranteed to members of Parliament by the constitution was not designed "to enable them to commit offences with impunity, which would be contrary to democratic principles, but only to guarantee the freedom and independence of parliamentary debates and votes", he declared today.

The Norwegian delegation returned home tonight after a fruitless round of negotiations with the Russians on the vexed question of how to divide the continental shelf of the Barents Sea.

Neither side gave any ground during the talks, which began on Friday, though the Norwegians were cautiously optimistic that the Soviet Union was not about to make a unilateral declaration. The two sides have agreed to continue air talks in Oslo, probably in the autumn.

The dispute is over a vast area of sea, about 100,000 square miles in the far north, which is rich in fish and is believed to contain large

under-sea oil deposits. Negotiations to delineate the boundary have been going on for almost 10 years. At the centre of the dispute is the Norwegian claim that the dividing line should be the median point between Norwegian and Soviet territory. The Soviet claim is that the line should follow the sector line as drawn by the Russians in 1926 running from the North Pole to the Soviet-Norwegian border.

The Soviet claim puts the boundary line well to the west, and the Russians justify this by claiming that the strategic importance of Murmansk must be taken into consideration as well as the larger Soviet population on the northern coastline.

Their destructive bombing raids, kidnappings and midnight press conferences deep in the *maquis*. It has been a frequent claim at these press conferences that the fight for the island's freedom from France would be taken to the mainland and the series of bombings last night is part of it.

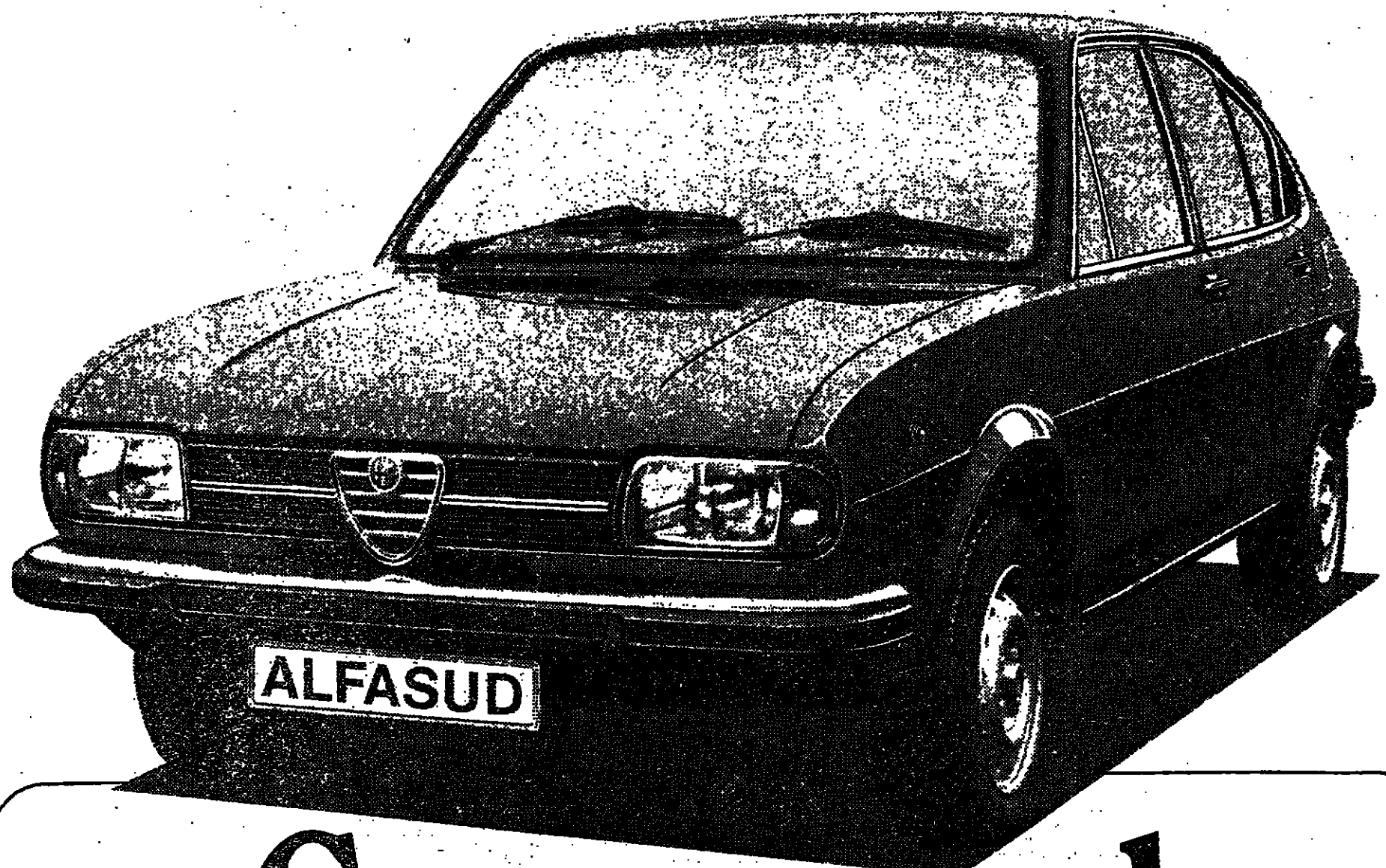
The FLNC in fact announced its formation in May 1976, with a series of synchronized bombings on the island and in Paris and has kept up irregular but persistent attacks ever since.

The cause of Corsican autonomy suffered a setback after the 1978 legislative elections, which returned four Gaullist deputies dedicated to French national unity.

At the same time around 25 per cent of people abstained from voting in the election—a good 10 per cent higher than the national average—showing greater disenchantment among the population than is evident from the election result.

Despite their small numbers, therefore, the militant members of the FLNC feel they have a much wider, if silent, base of support on the island and it is growing among the young. Equally, they feel that bomb raids such as the one last night keep the mind of the authorities very much fixed on the Corsican problem.

Police estimate that there are only about 20 active members of the FLNC, including 43 in prison serving terms of up to 10 years for their part in terrorist attacks. Nevertheless this small group, who are well armed with modern French and American weapons, have consistently succeeded in making an impact by



Come round and make eyes at a £3,900 Alfa.

(It might stop you settling down with a £4,400 Ford)

Could investing in a highly mentionable, scandalously exciting Italian car when all your friends are buying Fords actually make good business sense?

It could. Especially if your demands are high.

A glance through some new car prices will instantly reveal that all Alfas are competitively priced.

Some, indeed, are downright cheap. So although you'll be making eyes at a car that raises eyebrows, you won't be paying through the nose.

The same is true for running costs.

The absurdly generous AlfaPlus after-care package gives you an all-in price, unlimited mileage guarantee,



Alfa Romeo

The Alfased Super 1.3 £3,900.

12,000 mile major service intervals—and routine service parts for at least 24,000 miles absolutely free.

And every Alfa, you may be surprised to learn, is among the two or three most economical cars in its class.

To discover more about the seductively practical Alfa range—Suds, Giuliettas, Alfettas and GTV—have a word with your local Alfa dealer.

He'll have you making eyes at an Alfa in no time. And turning your nose up at everything else.

Alfa Romeo Customer Information, Freepost T3 Greenford, Middlesex UB6 9BR.

01-575 3035. See Yellow Pages for your nearest Alfa dealer.

OVERSEAS

80 feared dead as Philippines ferry sinks

Manila, April 23.—About 80 people were feared dead in the Philippines today after a ferry sank last night. It collided with an oil tanker and at least 300 people were rescued. The ferry owners, however, put the number of dead at 96 and those rescued at 896.

The ferry, Don Juan, sank 15 minutes after the collision with the oil tanker, near the island of Mindoro. One survivor said the disaster happened so fast that passengers barely had time to save themselves.

Father Manuel Dueso said: "It was a miracle that so many of us were saved despite the short time between the collision and the sinking, plus the fact that it was dark."

Rescue officials said 19 people died and 60 were missing. Until we have the complete manifest, until we have recovered all the bodies, it is really hard to say how many are trapped in the sunken vessel. Lists of floating bodies have been seen in the disaster area.

Philippines and United States aircraft, backed by eight ships, have responded to emergency calls, spent the day searching the sea for survivors.

The coast guard said an inquiry into the cause of the sinking had been launched. It is a clear night and the sea is calm, according to the Don Juan's owners, the Negros Navigation Company.

The Don Juan, one of many ships plying the scattered Philippine archipelago of 7,000 islands, had just enough time to radio a mayday message when it was abandoned ship.

Don Juan, a 100-ton ship, was carrying 300 passengers, including the crew and 200 passengers. The ship was carrying 300 passengers, including the crew and 200 passengers.

A police spokesman said 10 bodies with Em (Escuadrón de la Muerte) scrawled on their chests were discovered in Chichupa. The ship was carrying 300 passengers, including the crew and 200 passengers.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Salvador has been racked by violence between left and right. Human rights activists in San Salvador estimate that in the past six months the people have been killed throughout the country politically motivated violence.

Zimbabwe to establish official news agency and a 'reliable' paper

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, April 23

The new Zimbabwe government is planning to set up an official news agency and a newspaper that can be relied upon to defend the national interests.

The aim is not only to provide the government with a direct access to the media, but also to reduce the influence of South African interests, which control most of the country's newspapers and its only news agency.

The main newspapers are *The Herald* in Salisbury, *The Chronicle* in Bulawayo, *The Sunday Mail* and a black-owned weekly called *The National Observer*. All of them are owned by the South African group of newspapers.

The local news agency, known as the *South African News Agency* (SANA), is owned by the South African Press Association.

The only paper supporting the government at the moment is *The Zimbabwe Times*, a weekly paper published in Gwelo in the election campaign.

In the early days of UDI the Rhodesian press took a bold stand against the policies of Mr Smith's government. However, in recent years, particu-

larly with the advent of strict military censorship during the war, its criticism became increasingly muted.

Plans to set up a newspaper and a news agency are being co-ordinated by Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, himself a former newspaper editor during the 1950s.

It is likely that the new newspaper, which will not initially at least be government-controlled, will be financed by private interests, and the London-based Lonrho group has been suggested as a possible backer.

Lonrho used to publish a daily called *The Zimbabwe Times* which gave discreet editorial support to Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zanu organization.

However, some Zanu (PF) supporters are opposed to any possible involvement by Lonrho as they are distrustful of the group's image as a leading representative of international capitalism in Africa but also because of the substantial support the company has given over the years to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

The man tipped to become the paper's first editor is Mr Godwin Matatu, who recently resigned as a senior editor of the London-based magazine to return to Zimbabwe.

Mr Karamanlis likely to be elected Greek President

From Maria Mediana Athens, April 23

The Greek Parliament, as expected, failed today to elect a new president by the required two-thirds majority of its 300 members, but gave fairly solid indications that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, who is the main candidate, will be elected on May 5 when a third-round majority of 150 votes will suffice.

In today's secret ballot, Mr Karamanlis received 179 votes. There were 15 blank votes, while 10 ballot papers carried five different names, mainly of politicians.

The 92 deputies of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasek), the main opposition party, attended the session but when their names were called out for voting, they said: "I refuse to vote" in a negative gesture. Pasek has 93 deputies but one was absent.

The 11 deputies of the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party are assumed to have cast blank votes. They were presumably protesting against the election of Mr Karamanlis, the former Liberal Foreign Minister.

The smaller opposition parties voted each, symbolically, for a different candidate, except for the right-wing National Rally which was split, with two of its deputies abstaining, two others supporting Mr Karamanlis.

Support for Mr Karamanlis— he received six votes more than his own party, the ruling New Democracy, has members in Parliament—also came from one centre dissenter and three independent deputies. At today's session 296 deputies were present, of whom 204 cast votes.

Parliament will meet again to vote for a president next Tuesday. A candidate in the second vote will still require 200 votes for election but if a third ballot is required then 150 votes will be enough. If the third ballot fails to elect a president the constitution requires the immediate calling of a general election.

As the possibility of a premature election draws closer, more opposition deputies are expected to opt in favour of the candidature of Mr Karamanlis, who, barring surprises, should become President during next month.



A Cuban soldier stands at the gangplank as a crowded refugee ship prepares to take Cuban dissidents to Florida.

US to stop \$5,000-a-trip refugee fleet

From David Cross Washington, April 23

The United States Government today sought to stop a flotilla of small American boats from sailing to Cuba to bring back refugees seeking to leave via the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

The State Department in Washington announced that it would prosecute boat owners and captains who tried to land the refugees in Florida. Under American law, those involved in the transport of illegal immigrants can be fined up to \$5,000 (about £2,250) for each refugee, jailed for up to five years, and have their vessels confiscated.

The State Department was responding to reports from port

officials in Key West, the closest American point to Cuba, that more than 60 boats arrived on trailers at the city's marinas during the night and some had left for Cuba this morning. In some cases it appears that the boat owners are asking refugees for up to \$5,000 to bring them to the United States.

While Washington has been deciding what to do about the problem, a number of small fishing boats have already made the journey to Cuba and back with refugees. Two boats, manned by Cuban exiles in the United States, arrived at Key West today with more than 300 refugees from the embassy.

A State Department spokesman said that the Government

had not acted sooner because of the "very complex legal situation surrounding the evacuation of the refugees. Clearly, it also hoped that the problem would disappear before it became too serious."

Washington has been hoping that President Castro will agree to let all the 10,000 or so refugees leave the Peruvian Embassy by aircraft provided by the Peruvian and Costa Rican Governments. But although a few hundred refugees were allowed to fly out of the country several days ago, Dr. Castro apparently felt that the Cubans were being used by Latin American countries as a propaganda tool against his regime.

Dr. Castro's change of heart has led to much frustration among Cuban exiles, many of whom live in Florida. The flotilla of small boats is apparently their solution.

The State Department argues that such a flotilla plays into the hands of Dr. Castro, because it obscures the fact that he normally allows no-one to leave the Caribbean island freely. The spokesman said, however, that Washington "deeply sympathized" with those in this country who want to expedite the departure of the refugees.

The United States has promised to allow up to 3,500 of the Cuban exiles to settle in the United States. Those who have already managed to reach the country by boat are likely to be allowed to stay, provided they can convince the authorities that they are neither criminals nor spies.

Nine die in Turkish gunfight over accident

From Sinan Fisek Ankara, April 23

An armed clash between security forces and citizens in the southern Turkish town of Tarsus left nine people dead and 21 seriously injured late last night.

The source of the trouble was a traffic accident on the road between Tarsus and the fourth largest city and the Mediterranean port of Mersin, 45 miles away. A 15-year-old girl who was crossing the road was run over by a car and some 1,500 people from Tarsus blocked the highway in protest against what they said was the authorities' lack of response to previous demands for a pedestrian bridge across the busy road.

Police sources said that, apparently backed by some left-wing militants, the people set up barricades and unidentified persons opened fire on security forces who came to break up the crowd and clear the barricades.

The security troops fired back and nine people were killed in a gunfight which lasted for more than an hour. Three of those killed were young schoolchildren.

A curfew was imposed in Tarsus after the incident and the situation this morning was reported to be calm. Political killings: Political violence throughout Turkey yesterday led to one of the worst daily death tolls for years, police reported.

Four people were killed in two separate incidents yesterday, one apparently in revenge for the other, in the south-eastern town of Siverek. The first incident was the killing of a young man by a member of the youth branch of the ruling right-wing Justice Party.

Two people were shot dead for political motives in Istanbul, one in Ankara, one in Gaziantep and one in Inek, according also to the police.

Riots in Berber town after student strikes

Algiers, April 23.—Rioting broke out in the Berber university town of Tizi Ouzou on Monday night and continued throughout yesterday. Shops were looted, vehicles and buses set ablaze, and there were many injured, reliable sources said here today.

Youths' demanding official recognition of Berber (non-Arab) culture, threw up barricades.

Eyewitnesses said that most of the buildings, as well as the Balafout Hotel, had been sacked.

Many adults, as well as people living in the neighbourhood, had joined the students. — Agency France-Press.

International outcry over executions in Liberia

From Alan McGregor Geneva, April 23

The International Commission of Jurists said today that the convictions for court-martial and executions of 13 people in Liberia by firing squad yesterday were "in violation of all accepted international norms."

Underlining that it was not seeking to defend the previous military Government, the commission said it was clear from the Monrovia official announcement that the accused, who included Senate President Frank Tolbert, brother of the assassinated president, were tried on vague charges which did not constitute offences at the time of the acts complained of.

In addition, members of the military tribunal had themselves acted as prosecutors. No defence counsel were allowed

and there was no right of appeal. The commission urged the new Government to establish proper procedures in conformity with the rule of law for trying alleged criminals of the former regime. About 80 more people are said to be awaiting trial.

From Bonn, it was reported that the West German Government appealed to Liberia's new rulers to stop the executions. Noting "with dismay" that the wave of executions was continuing, the Foreign Ministry called on "those responsible in Monrovia to stop the executions and to deal with the prisoners according to the accepted rule of law."

The all-Africa Conference of Churches, which has its headquarters in Nairobi, also

appealed to Liberia to exercise restraint. The plea for mercy was also taken up at a meeting of African Foreign Ministers in Lagos. Sources said that during today's closed-door plenary session, ministers attending the preparatory conference for the economic summit of the Organisation of African Unity next week observed one minute's silence in memory of Mr Cecil Dennis, Liberia's executed Foreign Minister.

Clemency rejected: The People's Redemption Council, headed by the country's new ruler, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, rejected the military tribunal's recommendation for only four death sentences among the 14 men on trial.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Senkpen, the tribunal presi-

dent, said today that two of the 13 executed had been declared innocent of his treason. The tribunal had been overruled.

The two were Mr P. Clarence Parker, treasurer of the former ruling True Whig Party, and Mr Charles King, of the House of Representatives.

Trials go on: Two more ministers of the ousted Tolbert regime appeared before a military tribunal in Monrovia yesterday. They were Mr Barleigh Holder, who served as Minister of National Security, and Mr Edward B. Kessely, the Minister of Information.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, said Liberia would send a delegation to the OAU summit meeting in Lagos. — UPI and Agency France-Press.

w Report April 23 1980

Mareva injunction granted against non-foreign defendant

clay-Johnson v Yuill
The Lordship of the Court, Vice-Chancellor

fact that the defendant was a foreigner or foreign based was not a bar to the Mareva injunction restraining him from removing his assets from the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

transferred in Mr Yuill on the terms that he would carry out building works to her order to the value of £28,000 and then pay her a sum of £28,000, which she said was never paid.

The plaintiff said that when she telephoned the flat, she was answered by a lady who said that she had purchased it. Mr Yuill was believed to be cruising in a yacht in the Mediterranean and his solicitors could not contact him.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

The application was for an injunction restraining Mr Yuill from taking steps to remove out of the jurisdiction assets of the plaintiff, Patricia v Barclay-Johnson, restraining defendant, Mr Cecil Matthews, from removing assets out of the jurisdiction, until trial or her order.

action, including a claim to the £28,000, the taking of accounts, and the payment to her of anything found to be due to her.

The point was taken that no Mareva injunction could be granted against a defendant who was not a foreigner.

His Lordship traced the history of the Mareva principle. There were two lines of authority. First, *Lister & Co v Stubbs* (1890) 45 Ch.D. 1, established the principle that the court would not grant an injunction restraining a defendant from parting with his assets so that they might be preserved in case his claim succeeded. The refusal to grant such an injunction was settled law before 1975.

It was accepted that some £3,300 standing to his credit in a bank account represented the balance of the proceeds of sale of the flat. The plaintiff feared that he would remove all his assets from the jurisdiction and render nugatory the relief she sought in the

action, including a claim to the £28,000, the taking of accounts, and the payment to her of anything found to be due to her.

The point was taken that no Mareva injunction could be granted against a defendant who was not a foreigner.

His Lordship traced the history of the Mareva principle. There were two lines of authority. First, *Lister & Co v Stubbs* (1890) 45 Ch.D. 1, established the principle that the court would not grant an injunction restraining a defendant from parting with his assets so that they might be preserved in case his claim succeeded. The refusal to grant such an injunction was settled law before 1975.

It was accepted that some £3,300 standing to his credit in a bank account represented the balance of the proceeds of sale of the flat. The plaintiff feared that he would remove all his assets from the jurisdiction and render nugatory the relief she sought in the

action, including a claim to the £28,000, the taking of accounts, and the payment to her of anything found to be due to her.

The point was taken that no Mareva injunction could be granted against a defendant who was not a foreigner.

The other line of authority was the Mareva case (1975) 2 Lloyd's Rep. 509, with its immediate precursor, *Nippon Yusen Kaisha v Karaha* (1975) 1 W.L.R. 1298, based on the same statutory language. It seemed that the heart and core of the Mareva injunction was the risk of the defendant removing his assets from the jurisdiction and so frustrating any judgment given in the action; and the risk of the defendant frustrating any judgment given in the action; and the risk of the defendant frustrating any judgment given in the action.

At the essence of the jurisdiction was the risk of assets being removed from the jurisdiction, there seemed no reason why "foreigners" in any sense of the term, though the risk would usually be greater or more obvious in the case of non-resident defendants. The jurisdiction had grown in relation to foreigners. But it was really to be seen in relation to a Mareva injunction, there was one law for foreigners and another for the

English? It was not suggested, however, that matters of nationality, domicile, residence and so on were irrelevant; any or all of them might be relevant in so far as they affected the risk of removal. During the past year there had been a significant change in that the jurisdiction in such a way as to satisfy a plaintiff. One was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction, and the other was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction, and the other was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction.

At the essence of the jurisdiction was the risk of assets being removed from the jurisdiction, there seemed no reason why "foreigners" in any sense of the term, though the risk would usually be greater or more obvious in the case of non-resident defendants. The jurisdiction had grown in relation to foreigners. But it was really to be seen in relation to a Mareva injunction, there was one law for foreigners and another for the

English? It was not suggested, however, that matters of nationality, domicile, residence and so on were irrelevant; any or all of them might be relevant in so far as they affected the risk of removal. During the past year there had been a significant change in that the jurisdiction in such a way as to satisfy a plaintiff. One was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction, and the other was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction.

At the essence of the jurisdiction was the risk of assets being removed from the jurisdiction, there seemed no reason why "foreigners" in any sense of the term, though the risk would usually be greater or more obvious in the case of non-resident defendants. The jurisdiction had grown in relation to foreigners. But it was really to be seen in relation to a Mareva injunction, there was one law for foreigners and another for the

English? It was not suggested, however, that matters of nationality, domicile, residence and so on were irrelevant; any or all of them might be relevant in so far as they affected the risk of removal. During the past year there had been a significant change in that the jurisdiction in such a way as to satisfy a plaintiff. One was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction, and the other was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction.

At the essence of the jurisdiction was the risk of assets being removed from the jurisdiction, there seemed no reason why "foreigners" in any sense of the term, though the risk would usually be greater or more obvious in the case of non-resident defendants. The jurisdiction had grown in relation to foreigners. But it was really to be seen in relation to a Mareva injunction, there was one law for foreigners and another for the

English? It was not suggested, however, that matters of nationality, domicile, residence and so on were irrelevant; any or all of them might be relevant in so far as they affected the risk of removal. During the past year there had been a significant change in that the jurisdiction in such a way as to satisfy a plaintiff. One was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction, and the other was that there would be danger of defendant's assets being removed from the jurisdiction.

At the essence of the jurisdiction was the risk of assets being removed from the jurisdiction, there seemed no reason why "foreigners" in any sense of the term, though the risk would usually be greater or more obvious in the case of non-resident defendants. The jurisdiction had grown in relation to foreigners. But it was really to be seen in relation to a Mareva injunction, there was one law for foreigners and another for the

Chancery Division

mexico
land of light

If you dream of long sandy beaches, tropical vegetation, a limpid sea warm all the year round, then choose Mexico for your next holiday. Mexico boasts hundreds of beaches: La Paz, on the Sea of Cortes, Cabo San Lucas, Guaymas, Mazatlan, Cancun, Puerto Vallarta, Manzanillo, Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Acapulco, to name only a few. Off the Caribbean coast are the delightful islands of Cozumel, Mujeres, and Cancun. But there's more to Mexico than beaches and islands. There are the impressive pre-Columbian sites of Teotihuacan, Monte Albán, Uxmal, Chichen Itza... the old-world charm of colonial towns like Taxco, Guanajuato, San Miguel de Allende... the modern architecture and cosmopolitan sophistication of Mexico City, the capital. Throughout the country there are excellent hotels in all categories whose restaurants serve delicious local specialties as well as international cuisine. Mexico is now less expensive.

Ask your Travel Agent.
Numerous daily flights link Europe with Mexico.

SECRETARÍA DE TURISMO • CONSEJO NACIONAL DE TURISMO • VÍCE-REY D.F.
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL PARA EL TURISMO, 30, AV. GARCÍA Y RIVERA, 75000 PANAMA
MEXICAN TOURIST OFFICE, 1, CORK STREET, LONDON W1P 1PB. TEL. 01 251 1044.33

To receive our documentation, complete this coupon and return it to:
Mexican Tourist Office 7 Cork Street, London W1P 1PB

Name _____
Address _____

Solicitors: Riddle & Co for Hepworth & Chadwick, Leeds; Jay Beeding & Co.

Hills, and partly because the centre of government being a couple of miles upstream from the city growing into a gatheringfluence. Tony Adams was of the first and most active when about the movement for The Times from 1974. This collection of articles for *The Mirror* London *News* has been the skin of the being can much in 24 of London's villages & Highgate to Pimlico.



While others were assessing the damage, we were paying for it.

On the morning of January 11th 1978, you might have been forgiven for mistaking the streets of Sheerness for Amsterdam or Venice.

After a night of near hurricane force winds and waves as high as houses, the East Kent coastline was, quite simply, blown to bits.

In the light of this thirty mile trail of devastation, it became clear to us at Commercial Union that there was only one way we could be of real help.

Not with tea and sympathy. Or vague promises of compensation.

But rather, by agreeing to claims immediately. On the spot.

Now, it's not every day you'll find us popping in on policy holders, with a view to popping a cheque in the post.

After all, like any other insurance company, every claim we deal with involves certain formalities.

There are details to be noted down. Policies to be checked

out. Assessments to be made. And so on.

A process that can take anything from five minutes to five months. Or even longer.

Speaking for ourselves, we prefer to simplify the paperwork, for the sake of a speedy settlement.

Which is precisely how we coped with the mopping up of East Kent.

On January 12th, with the storm damage barely a day old, we set up an emergency claims centre in Canterbury.

Within two working days we had our own team of claims inspectors out and about on the waterways, personally totting up the cost of repairs.

In all, we paid out £115,000 from just one branch, to more than 400 policy holders.

So they could start rebuilding their lives, while others were still getting estimates.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.



ASSURANCE

STATE OF GOING office
Inn. hard, Epsom, good
rulls. Newcastle tomorrow
stalls: stands side. 1841

THE ARTS

Courtenay committed to being a 'real' actor

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Backstage sagas are a tradition of the theatre, and the theatrical world has been fascinated by the life of the actor. The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

The story of Courtenay's life is a saga in itself. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering. He has been a part of the theatre since he was a child, and his commitment to the art is unwavering.

Love on the Dole

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Irving Wardle

Ronald Gow's adaptation of Walker Greenwood's novel occupies a unique place in the British repertoire as an expression of the working class social conscience which has been losing favour with the bourgeois public. There are passages in it that have gone soft in the years since its first performance, such as the idealized figure of Larry, the golden-hearted agitator, and the pathetic circumstances of his death. But if I had to pick between the dehumanized products of the modern political stage and Greenwood and Gow's preference for people before ideology, I know which I would choose.

Aside from Larry's martyrdom, nothing in the play is contrived. It simply shows a Salford family bit by bit and steadily disintegrating as the slump gets worse. To begin with the Hardcastles are a respectable family under a father who is still master in his own house. By the end, his manhood has been crushed, his children driven out and their love relationships in ruins. All because of money. The message is that love and family life are as far beyond their means as cars and champagne.

Considering how powerless they are to resist what is hap-

pening to them the play marks an extraordinary triumph of manner. The picture, it evokes a world of social distress through gritty detail and phlegmatic northern gags. It leaves pity up to the spectator, and shows the effects of poverty with an almost clinical irony. These blinkered people are always looking forward to tiny treats: getting a suit from the clothing club, holding spiritual services, and walking straight into the biological trap which will keep them forever imprisoned in Hanks Park.

This cool tone is beautifully reflected in Eric Thompson's production. Peter Bannion's flagged kitchen and cobbles evoke the place without showing the better of him and the moneyed. Nick Stringer scrupulously detaches the part from melodramatic stereotype: he is simply offering a sensible bargain on his usual business terms. And the revenge which Joan Kirby's Sal proposes to take on him is again an economic reflex action. Besides these two fine performances, I admired Carmel McSharry as the stoical mother and Rosalind Knight as the mother-eyed niece of the seances; and moments of stage poetry such as a courtship on a railway embankment fully illuminated by the passing expresses which the lovers will never board.

The Philpott File

BBC 2

Joan Bakewell

Never believe the chairman of a company who claims it is being run as a family: he is obviously flanneling. What does the phrase mean, after all? That he is the Victorian paternalist presiding over an obedient hierarchy, or the uncensored father of a nuclear alliance threatened by the shifting realignment of new partnership? Such an ineffectual analogy comes inappropriately from Sir David Steel, chairman of BP, who must surely expect the most rigorous definitions from the accountants and engineers and salesmen who serve him.

One hundred and nine thousand people work for BP. Their chairman cannot be a father to them all. If you are looking for a father figure Trevor Philpott fits the image much better. He figures sparsely in the credits of this opening episode leaping from aircraft, gangling

across deserts, his fringe of thinning hair giving him the eager solemnity of a friendly owl. Unfortunately the solemnity got the better of him and he hogged over half the programme with a solid recital of the history of BP.

The facts themselves, however, were impressive enough to make one stay for more. In 1914, urged on by Churchill, Parliament passed a Bill giving the government a 51 per cent holding of the company's shares. Today we own 45 per cent of BP. Mr. Mervyn Davies would have something to say about that. Trevor Philpott ventured little opinion, having to establish in this opening programme so much detail of size and scope. What a pity now to waste one of those early omelets and hear their story.

As it was we had to wait until almost the end for a long line of company men, from the driller to the salesman, to have their brief say. Once they began to talk, one's appetite was whetted for more. Let us hope Trevor Philpott allows them to take the centre of the stage in the coming weeks.

composer's closely detailed markings, the whole symphony appeared more athletic and more brilliant, in particular more breezy than usual.

Above all it was an interpretation marked by personal enthusiasm, strongly shaped and paced, fresh as a gust of wind, even in the nobly projected slow movement, yet aware of the first as well as the last word in the symphony's inscription from Shelley, "Rarely, rarely comest thou, Spirit of Delight". Elgar's second is among the symphonies I love best: I would not want Svetlanov's reading for desert island repetition, but it taught me much about the music.

It was preceded, before the interval, by Rachmaninov's third piano concerto, for which the Russian conductor had an English soloist, John Lill, whose virtuosity and technique, strength and cool temperament paid handsome dividends.

Philharmonia/Svetlanov Festival Hall

William Mann

In the bad old days, Elgar's music was supposed to be so English, in character that no foreign musician could possibly understand it, let alone perform it. Today the climate has changed, though the music remains unaltered. Elgar is probably the most popular, certainly appreciated more profoundly, and not only because people recognize that his musical language was European by derivation (Wagner, Schumann, Debussy, Dvořák, to name only a few), but because he means traditionally English.

We can welcome the foreign interpreter's point of view, and be grateful to those who take

pains to master an Elgar score. Montoux in his day, more recently Torreller, Solti, Barenboim, Haitink, and now Yevgeny Svetlanov, who on Tuesday included the second symphony in his concert with the Philharmonia Orchestra.

Svetlanov had manifestly mastered the work, and prepared his own view of it with ample care: except at one point, when the horns hurried ahead, the performance by the Philharmonia was eminently secure.

For an Elgar devotee it was a fascinating, strongly idiosyncratic point of view, much attentive to significant contrapuntal detail, even at the expense of what we may regard (following Boult and Barbirolli, say) as the melodic line. Svetlanov's firm ideas about balance sometimes caused the harmonies to sound overpowering, though unimpeachable, and though he respected the

Richardson craftily teases his audience

Early Days Cottesloe

Ned Chaillet

It rises like some flimsy spirit from the haunted past of the Royal Court Theatre. The location is new and Sir Peter Hall presides now as the South Bank impresario, but the principals all share a Shand Square reputation. The playwright is David Storey, the director is Lindsay Anderson, there is incidental music by Alan Price and the design is by Jocelyn Herbert. Completing the Lindsay Anderson repertoire company is the presence of Sir Ralph Richardson, the star of Storey's *Home*, which was designed by Miss Herbert and had music by Mr. Price, and which was the inspiration for Mr. Storey's composition of *Early Days*.

As a tribute to Sir Ralph's ageing ability it is a curiosity. He appears alone at first, a doddering old man chasing his first memory with truncated phrases, descriptive words that fall to complete a picture, and it is rather as though the words have been written to be forgotten. The old man's speech is purposefully disordered as if Mr. Storey wanted to allow Sir Ralph ample opportunity for improvisational amnesia.

Sir Ralph is a remarkable actor and he chases the forget-



Photograph by Donald Cooper

table lines with a disarming blend of technique and a conspiratorial nod to the audience that suggests he is quite willing to lose a little of his recent memory in the act of coming

after take-off, a thrilling

"Dick, Thea, Hall" with

"Dithurbat" just a "little too

heavy with vibration for me —

came "Porgi e Amor" from

"Figaro. If Miss Hunter was not

the first time the music and the

character part not easy when

switched between "Bless the

Bride" and "One day when we

were young" — she was a moving

Miss! "They call me

"Mimi" singing with perfectly

controlled power through her

entire register and properly com-

punctive only in the eloquent

moment.

Hazel Viennese's accompani-

ments, discreet, sensitive, but

perhaps a little understated, a

little straggled in the first

half, opening and closing with

fully supportive and colourful

in the aural, less well prepared

second half. In fact, it was

composer. Some of us may

have felt that these works were

not completely effective on the

modern instrument, yearning

for two manuals capable of

managing the terraced dynamics

and a gossamer touch to facili-

tate the rapid arpeggio figu-

rations.

But Mr. Aldwinckle did not

control power through her

entire register and properly com-

punctive only in the eloquent

moment.

Hazel Viennese's accompani-

ments, discreet, sensitive, but

perhaps a little understated, a

little straggled in the first

half, opening and closing with

fully supportive and colourful

in the aural, less well prepared

second half. In fact, it was

composer. Some of us may

have felt that these works were

not completely effective on the

modern instrument, yearning

for two manuals capable of

managing the terraced dynamics

and a gossamer touch to facili-

tate the rapid arpeggio figu-

rations.

But Mr. Aldwinckle did not

control power through her

entire register and properly com-

punctive only in the eloquent

moment.

Hazel Viennese's accompani-

ments, discreet, sensitive, but

perhaps a little understated, a

little straggled in the first

half, opening and closing with

fully supportive and colourful

in the aural, less well prepared

second half. In fact, it was

composer. Some of us may

have felt that these works were

not completely effective on the

modern instrument, yearning

for two manuals capable of

managing the terraced dynamics

and a gossamer touch to facili-

tate the rapid arpeggio figu-

rations.

But Mr. Aldwinckle did not

control power through her



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LAYING THE RUSSIAN GAME

For debate is taking place in the United States and the United States policy on Iran and the allies of the alliance. It is the first of all to define the objective to which the powers ought to give. In put, view, the essential is to prevent the expansion of Soviet power towards the Middle East. The invasion of Afghanistan is a serious strategic position but still on the borders of the area. Iran is right in the West has irretrievably the alliance of Iran, but the Soviet Union has not yet. To prevent Iran moving a Soviet camp is therefore a direct objective. There is a need of regaining Iran as an ally and therefore the policy to support in every way the nonalignment of

is the nonalignment of the United States. The only sufficiently powerful to that is the Islamic revolution. Iran almost certainly lack to prevent the left wing over. The Islamic is a continuation of Islamic politics or a take by pro-Soviet political. It is possible that in the of this conflict provincial forces will also play part. The interest is therefore to establish a relationship as possible the existing regime in including both the President and the Iranian government. That may be with the Khomenei himself. The western relationship Iran, the more chance of Union has.

difficulties of such a are all too obvious. The of the American hostages international outrage;

from the point of view of those who wish to maintain Iran's independence it is an act of criminal folly. It has put great pressure on the American administration, pressure which was withstood with admirable firmness until recent weeks. The pressure is to play into the hands of the Soviet Union by an exaggerated response, possibly even leading to military action.

It has to be clearly understood that any American military action against Iran would be a decisive step in strengthening the Soviet position in the Middle East. It would alienate all the Islamic countries—even Pakistan—and make it difficult for the friends of the United States in the Middle East to maintain their friendship. It would put pressure on Iran to accept Soviet assistance and it would strengthen to a revolutionary degree all those forces in Iran which are most hostile to the United States and to the West generally. As a policy it has nothing to recommend it, and in a rational world it would not even be discussed. Even the existing economic measures have led naturally to new contracts with Communist countries.

The European allies of the United States have been put under great pressure by the Carter administration to sever economic and diplomatic links with Iran in order to put pressure on the Iranian government to release the hostages. The history of sanctions and the history of hostages does not suggest that this policy is likely to be effective. In an abnormal and illegal situation of this kind it is the cultivation of relationships rather than their destruction which has produced the most favourable results.

The European governments rightly want to maintain and support the alliance, and they should not be criticised for going some

way in responding to American requests for help, even though they believe that such help is likely to prove damaging to the interests of the United States. The maintenance of the alliance and the confidence of the alliance is a very major objective of international policy. "My ally, right or wrong" has some merit, but not the hand you the pistol you wish to put to your head."

Newspapers have a somewhat different duty and have to try and see and state the truth. The truth, which is widely perceived by experts in Washington, is that the escalation of American policy is not the most likely way of freeing the hostages, given the emotional state of revolutionary opinion in Iran, but is much the most likely way of spreading and strengthening Soviet power. Furthermore, a further advance of Soviet power in the Middle East is the one plausible cause of world war.

An increase in Soviet power over Iran would therefore be extremely damaging to western interests and dangerous to the future of mankind. It is not right to assume that Americans are naive people who cannot see or are too angry to discuss the implications of policy. On the contrary the United States is a mature, hardheaded and rational civilisation. If one believes that American policy is in danger of moving in a direction which can only be of enormous assistance to the Soviet Union, and is damaging to the United States and to all free nations it would be treating Americans as children not to say so. It is necessary to distinguish between the question of the hostages, a criminal act by a minor power in the course of a revolution, and the threat of the extension of Soviet power to the area which contains the world's main reserves of oil.

The European allies of the United States have been put under great pressure by the Carter administration to sever economic and diplomatic links with Iran in order to put pressure on the Iranian government to release the hostages. The history of sanctions and the history of hostages does not suggest that this policy is likely to be effective. In an abnormal and illegal situation of this kind it is the cultivation of relationships rather than their destruction which has produced the most favourable results.

The European governments rightly want to maintain and support the alliance, and they should not be criticised for going some

Pay increases in public sector

From Mr J. D. Coutts

Sir, The criticism of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he revealed to the House of Commons Select Committee (report April 15) that pay increases in the public sector were likely to cost 25 per cent in the current year should not have come as a surprise to him. Both central and local government have attempted to live within cash limits by holding over part of a negotiated pay increase into a subsequent year. This cowardly stratagem in the face of union pressure for higher pay than the authorities could afford is now coming home to roost in the shape of a 25 per cent increase in costs. Its effect on inflation levels this year will be extremely damaging.

Local government has now decided that this "end loading" must stop and that is one of the reasons why the Association of County Councils is making no further reference to the Clegg Commission. Whether the Government has learned the lesson that it is better to negotiate a wage settlement in full on the basis of the current year's cash limits rather than weakly throwing forward part of the cost into a following year will be apparent when the full details of the current Civil Service pay claim settlement are published. Yours faithfully, IAN COUTTS, Chairman, Association of County Councils Finance Committee, 2 The Close, Norwich, April 21.

Morbid reportage

From Dr O. Caiger-Smith

Sir, What has happened to medical confidentiality? Why, day after day, do we have accounts of the morbid anatomy of the eminent—at present the Shah of Iran and President Tito of Yugoslavia? Who wants these journalistic laparotomies? In 1936 the broadcast announcements, so dignified and so moving, at the time of the death of King George V, were appropriate to the circumstances. But the detailed clinical notes now in the headlines are contrary to good taste and of no value. Yours sincerely, OLIVER CAIGER-SMITH, Beaumont Stages, Reading, Berkshire.

Plight of single homeless

From Sister N. M. Nelson

Sir, The Church Army appreciates the concern being expressed in letters from bishops, social workers and probation officers about the plight of the single homeless in a few poverty traps. (Letters, March 26-29 and April 8). Not only are there fewer places to live but the cost of very basic accommodation is becoming prohibitive to those most in need of shelter.

A few years ago, Church Army transferred hostel properties to the Church Army Housing Association, though the management and care are still the responsibility of Church Army itself. This meant that there could be a programme for major improvements and implementation of fire regulations which, with finance from the Housing Corporation, ensured at least another 40 years of life. Part of the deal meant that in the management certain conditions must be met. One of these is that we charge the Supplementary Benefit Commission market rate for accommodation and some board. Each year the Department of the Environment provides us with the level of charges and, if we do not conform to these our Hostel Deficit Grant from the Department of the Environment is reduced accordingly. Yours sincerely, NORMA M. NELSON, Director, Social Work, Church Army, CSC House, North Circular Road, NW10, April 18.

Violent youth

From Mr Colin Davies

Sir, Lord Hunt (April 12) and Mr Bryan Tawates (April 19) emphasize the naïveté of comment in your columns following the rioting in Bristol, and point out the need for some real challenge to young people.

In the Sail Training Association schoolers Sir Winston Churchill and Malcolm Miller our primary task is to provide such a challenge. The latter for mastery over the difficult and the unexpected; it can be satisfied by useless and anti-social violence, or it can be met by a confrontation with the forces of nature. Our challenge to the young is to take the space of two weeks, a large sailing ship across 500 to 1,000 miles of unpredictable sea that can erupt into daunting violence, with alarmingly little notice. In the event, the most optimistic of us have been astonished by the result: this provokes and the vast majority of the trainees respond and take back to their home and their work something of what they have learnt.

Since 1966 we have provided this experience for over 14,000 young people, and through our voluntary local committees, without government grants or assistance, hope to do so for many more in the future. Yours faithfully, COLIN DAVIES, Deputy Chairman, STA Schoolers, Bostham, Sussex, April 21.

Strong human

From Mr David Lyon

Sir, At a hotel in Koor in 1961 I managed, just to drink a glass of Very Special Old Pale Dalmatian Whisky Wine. Yours faithfully, DAVID LYON, The Old Farm House, Aldermaston, Berkshire, April 19.

Challenges to Western diplomacy

From the Editor-in-chief of Die Zeit

Sir, I have never been a Wagner fan, having been forced on Bayreuth fare during my early youth. I have always admired Bernard Levin's rhapsodic reports on his successive pilgrimages to the Master's shrine; no one else, in this age of drab journalism, can turn a phrase as elegantly as he does. But when Mr Levin writes about political questions (April 22), his acumen is not unfavourably equal to his erudition.

The "Philosophy" of Afghanistan, in Mr Levin's judgment, seems to be a horrible thing. In my eyes it would be a triumph of Western diplomacy if the Russians could be brought to accept it. Right now, the wretched country is not Finlandized, alas—it has been Mongolianized. Neutrality, or even more non-alignment without Soviet troops—the status quo ante—in short—would certainly be a vast improvement over the present situation.

Moreover, the focus of my reasoning was precisely the need for Western unity during this critical phase. Thus, if indeed peace should suddenly grudgingly be granted, economic sanctions against Iran and for a boycott of the Olympic Games; a plea Mr Levin chooses to ignore. At the same time I feel strongly that stopping ability to sustain unconscious measures just won't do. This is why I tried, however imperfectly, to sketch the elements of a diplomatic initiative addressing both the two Oriental crisis spots and the deteriorating state of relations between the superpowers.

One of what Mr Levin elects to call a "dilemma" is: 1. An initial step might consist of a set of unilateral declarations by the United States, Russia, Pakistan, India and China pledging recognition of Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment. That commitment would go into effect as soon as the status quo ante has been restored in Afghanistan. Simultaneously, the Soviets would commit themselves to the phased withdrawal of their troops, starting with those units that pose a direct threat to neighbouring countries—especially fighter bombers and airborne regiments. (Unfortunately, the printer's devil turned "phased" into "partial", but I never meant anything else but eventually total withdrawal.)

2. As a confidence-building measure, the Kremlin should side squarely with the White House in the Tehran hostage crisis. In return, the Carter Administration should renounce economic sanctions against Russia and forgo an expansion of the list of high-technology items that Western Europe will not sell to Warsaw Pact nations. If it is not too late, the Olympics boycott should be reconsidered. 3. Then, President Carter could re-submit the Salt 2 treaty to the United States Senate. The Soviets, in turn, could abandon their refusal

Civil Service union poll

From Mr P. L. Yeudall

Sir, It comes as no surprise to find Bernard Levin once again devoting his column to the question of internal democracy in the Civil and Public Services Association (article, April 15). His annual excursion into these regions has become a matter of course and, needless to say, the freedom of the press gives him the right to address himself to virtually any issue of his choosing.

Where I would take issue—in the strongest possible terms—is his ability to make a distinction between what might influence the course of CPSA elections, when those statements misrepresent the truth and when those affected have little opportunity to redress the balance.

I refer, specifically, to his comments on the introduction of the new ballot procedure for CPSA and the effect on those procedures of a Broad Left executive being returned to office for the coming year. In these, he suggests that the National Moderate group were responsible for the introduction of individualism in workplace meetings and that the Broad Left would reverse that decision if given the opportunity. Nothing can be further from the truth. The new rules were drafted and promoted by "The Campaign for Union Democracy" (CYU), whose leading campaigners came exclu-

Cost of keeping public order

From Councillor John Parfitt

Sir, It is a pity that the Leader of Lewisham Council has allowed his party political prejudices to draw attention away from the fact that he has raised a matter for public concern: the arrangements for administrative control of the police in the London area.

The Metropolitan Police (precept) is now one of the largest calls upon the ratepayer in the London boroughs. In this borough, police spending accounts for over £15m out of a total revenue grant of £14.5m, including the GLC and police levies; only the Education and Housing Departments spend more than the police. While a borough council may wrestle with its own committee spending and send GLC members to do the same at County Hall, it has no control at all over the size of the police levy or how it is spent—it just has to pay up.

Even though relationships and informal liaison with the local senior police officers may be good, that really is no substitute for a borough larger than many provincial cities having a proper say over the raising and disposal of a 24p rate—even if the rate-support grant accounts for just over half the bill. Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN PARFITT, 86, Higher Drive, Purley, Surrey, April 22.

From the Reverend Dr Rowan Williams

Sir, There can be no doubt at all that the police are doing a brilliantly successful operation in Lewisham on Sunday. But when we have finished our congratulations, I hope we may still be able to put one awkward question which must have been puzzling a great many people. What precisely is the justification for spending several hundred thousand pounds of public money on a peace-keeping operation which, however impressively professional, might have been rendered unnecessary by the simple banning of the National Front march?

In other words, what were the real aims behind all this? If the only or even the main goal was the preservation of order and the protection of innocent citizens from violence, there was an obvious way of achieving this without the expenditure of vast sums of money (not to mention the cost in terms of anxiety and fear to the black and the white communities in Lewisham, and the risk of frustration and cynicism generated by the overriding of a democratic decision of the local council). I think we may be forgiven for suspecting that the police force were not completely indifferent to the question of their own prestige. After the 1977 disaster in Lewisham, and the inconclusive skirmishing in Bristol a few weeks ago, there is obviously much to be said for a major public demonstration of police efficiency in handling the threats of racial violence.

But now that we have had this demonstration, and the point has been made at a fairly high level of financial and human expense, can we hope that in future police commissioners, judges, politicians, and any others concerned in the making of such decisions as to allow Sunday's march to go ahead, may allow slightly more weight to the obvious need to express desires of the community that to stand the bill?

Yours faithfully, R. D. WILLIAMS, Tutor, Westcott House, Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

From Professor Louis Halle

Sir, In your issue of April 15, commenting on my letter in your issue of April 10, Dr Walter Hauser takes me to task for saying that the Shah of Iran collapsed "as a result of a decade of increasing pressure in the Atlantic societies". I said no such thing.

Faithfully yours, LOUIS J. HALLE, Place de la Taconnerie 1, CH-1204 Genève.

From Mr P. L. Yeudall

Sir, It comes as no surprise to find Bernard Levin once again devoting his column to the question of internal democracy in the Civil and Public Services Association (article, April 15). His annual excursion into these regions has become a matter of course and, needless to say, the freedom of the press gives him the right to address himself to virtually any issue of his choosing.

Where I would take issue—in the strongest possible terms—is his ability to make a distinction between what might influence the course of CPSA elections, when those statements misrepresent the truth and when those affected have little opportunity to redress the balance.

I refer, specifically, to his comments on the introduction of the new ballot procedure for CPSA and the effect on those procedures of a Broad Left executive being returned to office for the coming year. In these, he suggests that the National Moderate group were responsible for the introduction of individualism in workplace meetings and that the Broad Left would reverse that decision if given the opportunity. Nothing can be further from the truth. The new rules were drafted and promoted by "The Campaign for Union Democracy" (CYU), whose leading campaigners came exclu-

Unobtainable

From Dr Roy Davies

Sir, I was interested to read your report (April 15) of a proposed two-tier service for certain telephone subscribers. On Sunday evening last I found the line here to be out of order and as this is a maintained (B) line I immediately reported it to the 486 exchange supervisor. I was assured that the matter would be dealt with as a priority but when I returned on Monday evening not only was my own line out of order still, but that of my colleague in the adjacent suite of rooms had also been put out of order. As I subsequently discovered from the engineer, to an error made when an attempt was made to rectify my own fault. By Tuesday some progress had been made in that my own line was restored, but regrettably that of my colleague remained out of order. Because I am conscious of the necessity to remain in contact with patients and with their doctors, I spent over two hours attempting to contact the engineers direct and eventually resorted to contacting the regional manager's office. The senior officer with whom I eventually made contact at Dial House (so appropriately named) tactfully suggested that anyone so dependent on the telephone was best advised to have two exchange lines to ensure that contact could be maintained. I wonder if this going to be the policy of our new reamped telephone service. If indeed it is, then I suspect that the waiting list for the installation of a new appliance, which is usually excused on the basis of shortage of lines, is going to be a little longer than the presently quoted 6-12 months for most London exchanges. Can anyone suggest a cure for my problem?

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully, ROY DAVIES, 104 Harley Street, W1, April 16.

From Mr A. E. Brewer

Sir, Mr David Green (April 21) may have overlooked the fact that the egg was unfertilised by Mr Clifton-Taylor (letter, April 17). Therefore, under section 1 of the Unsolicited Goods and Services Act 1971, if the egg is not repossessed by the sender within six months, the recipient may deal with it as if it were an unconditional gift. Some may consider Mr Clifton-Taylor to have acted imprudently. However, if not dealt with promptly, the egg would have become a nuisance and Mr Clifton-Taylor is entitled to prevent this. Yours faithfully, A. E. BREWER, 154 Evelyn Avenue, Ruislip, Middlesex.

DO WILL RUN WITH MR REAGAN?

It is likely that the Penn primaries will have any effect on either the Democratic or the Republican side, even though President appears to have lost to Kennedy and Mr Carter has definitely been able to preserve his delegates for the convention. Mr Reagan has even to increase his advantages of delegates while his personal popularity is so high that there is no way to modify the judgment will be the candidates' election itself in

is, however, one place in-up that remains in it can be taken for that Vice-President will once again be Mr running mate. But who the second place on the ticket? For many Vice-Presidential candidates regarded as being of consequence because the is not one of significant of Mr William Miller, Mr Spiro

specific function beyond presiding over the Senate. He is not usually an integral member of the administration, most Presidents failing to live up to the promise so often made on taking office that they would give their Vice-President responsibilities of substance. As a rule the Vice-President has been left in a constitutional waiting room to be consoled by the performance of more than ceremonial duties. But more attention is paid to Vice-Presidential candidates these days. This is not principally because Mr Mondale has played a rather larger role in the present administration than was customary in the past, but because twice in the past seven years the Vice-President has taken over in mid-term. The voters appreciate that they may be choosing not only the next President, but also the next Vice-President but one. They therefore want to feel that both men on the ticket are of presidential calibre.

This is something that the Republicans have conspicuously failed to take into account for some years. The list since 1964 of Mr William Miller, Mr Spiro

Agnew (twice!) and Senator Robert Dole is an almost comic reflection upon the political judgment of successive Presidential candidates. Such choices did not help the Republicans in the past and a similar selection now would be particularly damaging to Mr Reagan because there must clearly be a greater expectation that a man who would be nearly seventy by the time he entered the White House might die in office. It will not be enough then simply to balance the ticket. If that were the objective, it would imply that an elderly right-winger from California should seek a young liberal from the east coast as his running mate, a mistake which Mr Reagan is not likely to make. But it will also not be enough for Mr Reagan to choose someone who reflects his views, even though that would offer continuity. If the second person on the ticket is to present a convincing face to the electorate, he must be someone of standing in his own right. His opinions must be compatible with those of Mr Reagan, but he must be more than a replica of his leader.

proper and adequate. It expressed regret for any offence that the film might cause in Saudi Arabia. The regret was genuine and appropriate. It is difficult to see what more could have been done. Yet given the depth of feeling on the subject in Saudi Arabia it must be acknowledged that the Saudi response has been relatively restrained. To request the withdrawal of the British ambassador is a strong gesture of protest but it does not, or need not, cause lasting damage to political or economic relations between the two countries. It should be seen as a legitimate expression of resentment by a country that has reason to feel misused, for its diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia are to be reduced because of a grievance which it is in the power of the Government to remedy. The British Government's response to Saudi protests against the offending film has been

allowed to proceed unhindered could easily turn our variegated, intimate landscape which is the envy of the world into something reminiscent of the Kansas prairie. This is a pity, for as most Saudi officials must know, the British Government do not and shall not have the power to censor television programmes. Inconvenient though this is on many occasions, particularly in foreign relations, it is one of those British customs that foreigners must do their best to understand. The freedom that this gives the media is frequently abused, and television is a powerful rather than a precise instrument, but the price of freedom is always the abuse of freedom and it is a price that is worth paying. If in this case Saudi Arabia has good cause to feel misused, Britain now has equal cause, for its diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia are to be reduced because of a grievance which it is in the power of the Government to remedy.

The British Government's response to Saudi protests against the offending film has been

Farmers and consumers

From Mrs E. C. Chinery

Sir, Your correspondent John Chaloner (April 17), fails to state that the capital values of owner-occupied farms have tripled in the last five years. Yours sincerely, E. C. CHINERY, 14 Roman Way, St Margaret's-at-Cliffe, Dover.

CAUSE TO END A FRIENDSHIP

It is entirely understandable. Saudi Arabia should be defended by the television th of a Princess. The not a serious document laid before the viewer of allegations about Arabia in general and the Saudi in particular with a verifiable attempt at verification. It is pre-judged versions of which may or not have been. It suggested that of the royal family, each their own code, any country or family in this way would be

dr, the issue for the Government is not the film was good or for false. Some people it good; many found it way meretricious. One of doubt whether this if damaging fiction have been used against a shonable nation, say,

Ireland or Zimbabwe. The issue has now been raised by Saudi Arabia to one of state relations. This is a pity, for as most Saudi officials must know, the British Government do not and shall not have the power to censor television programmes. Inconvenient though this is on many occasions, particularly in foreign relations, it is one of those British customs that foreigners must do their best to understand. The freedom that this gives the media is frequently abused, and television is a powerful rather than a precise instrument, but the price of freedom is always the abuse of freedom and it is a price that is worth paying. If in this case Saudi Arabia has good cause to feel misused, Britain now has equal cause, for its diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia are to be reduced because of a grievance which it is in the power of the Government to remedy.

The British Government's response to Saudi protests against the offending film has been

In the countryside

Mr Marion Shoard

who are concerned about the of lowland England's will welcome the concern for the stretches of as present protected by as areas of outstanding beauty (AONB) (Leader, ...). But the idea that these stretches should be reduced to a mere landscape, and if the remaining stretches of the lowland AONB were "promoted" through being accorded the same status as those of the national parks that will not make the first division, that will not help either, mainly because such designation would offer the areas concerned no extra protection against the agricultural change that is transforming them.

It is a dangerous trap that a little more of the uplands now being spent on the lowlands. But, a few more picnic sites and information centres will not help the English countryside in what is now

an hour of crisis. What is needed is a real effort to reconcile the needs of farmers with those of other members of the community who care about the face of the countryside. The CRC proposals could be used as an excuse for ducking the issue. Yours faithfully, MARION SHOARD, Research Fellow, Centre for Environmental Studies, 62 Chandos Place, WC2, April 14.

Strong human

From Mr David Lyon

Sir, At a hotel in Koor in 1961 I managed, just to drink a glass of Very Special Old Pale Dalmatian Whisky Wine. Yours faithfully, DAVID LYON, The Old Farm House, Aldermaston, Berkshire, April 19.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 435.2, up 0.9
FT 60s 66.80, up 0.17

Sterling
\$2.2645, up 2.70 cents
Index 73.5, unchanged

Dollar
Index 87.7, down 1.2

Gold
\$507.50, up \$2

Money
3 mth sterling 17.14-17.15
3 mth Euro \$ 15.15-15.16
5 mth Euro \$ 14.15-14.16

INSIDER

Korea's counterfeit ports to banned

Korean goods counterfeited by British manufacturers, particularly textile items, are to be outlawed after action by the South Korean government.

South Korean government has issued a notice to the effect that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

The notice also states that any British manufacturer found to be counterfeiting Korean goods will be liable to a fine of £10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or both.

Chase Manhattan drops prime lending rate to 19 per cent

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 23
The Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, the third largest bank in the United States, today cut its prime commercial lending rate from 19 1/2 per cent to 19 per cent. Other banks are expected to follow.

Short term rates have been falling across the board in the money markets with the rate for Federal funds trading below 16 per cent.

There is no indication that the Federal Reserve Board has taken steps to ease its tight money supply policies, and the decline in rates appears to be the result of a considerable softening in loan demand.

Encouraged by the interest rate decline, share prices did well again today on the New York Stock Exchange, after yesterday's 30 point jump in the Dow Jones industrial average.

But the dollar was under some pressure as dealers are nervous about its prospects, now that a downward trend in interest rates appears to be emerging.

Fears of a deep recession are increasing. The Conference Board, a private economic analysis group in New York, reported that consumer confidence fell sharply in March.

A 22 per cent decline in new housing starts last month and a rise to more than 250,000 in the number of car industry layoffs are leading economists to pessimism.

With the feeling spreading through Wall Street that interest rates may fall sharply, the demand for credit appears to be easing considerably. More and more corporations seem willing to postpone new loan demands as much as they can to obtain lower rates in a few months' time.

As the Fed funds rate fell today, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York moved into the markets to drain funds and signal that the central bank has no intention of easing its restrictive stance.

The Fed is now happy with the trend of the money supply and appears intent upon maintaining the present course. The money stock on the M1B basis, currency plus most demand deposits, showed a percentage gain for the four weeks to April 16 over the previous 13 weeks of just 2.5 per cent and over the past 26 weeks of just 4 per cent.

It will be some time, however, before slower money stock growth will show up in lower inflation rates. Currency traders are acutely aware of this delay, fearing that the lower interest rates, compared to the high 18 per cent inflation level in the United States, will tarnish the attractiveness of the dollar.

There is some expectation on Wall Street that the Fed may seek to slow the downward slide in short-term rates. Such intervention, motivated by fears that the dollar will decline sharply in the exchange markets, means a tightening of monetary policy, which could prolong a recession.

The dollar dropped sharply in currency markets yesterday in the wake of falling American interest rates.

The markets appeared to be taken by surprise by the swift turnaround in the rate of credit in the United States. Large sales of the currency were reported in New York, driving the dollar down against all major currencies.

Sterling managed a 2.7 per cent rise against the dollar, despite news of Saudi Arabian moves against Britain.

The pound closed at \$2.2645 to the dollar. Against a basket of currencies, sterling was unchanged on the day at 73.5 per cent of its end-1971 value.

The dollar fell steeply against an average of currencies, losing 1 1/2 per cent of its value during the day. The Japanese, German and Swiss currencies all advanced rapidly against it. The yen finished in London at 244.9 to the dollar, a rise of over 2

per cent from Tuesday's close. The yen has recovered significantly since the Japanese government introduced measures to strengthen it earlier this year.

There were reports from Tokyo yesterday that the government was considering selling long-term government bonds to Middle East oil producers to help the payments deficit.

The Deutsche mark jumped more than 4 pfennigs against the dollar to DM 1.82075. It has risen by 8 per cent since the dollar's high point just before Easter.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

The Swiss franc also climbed yesterday to close at Sw fr 1.7010, up from Sw fr 1.7395.

The fall in United States interest rates is likely to lead to a widespread easing of rates, much as their rise led to a general tightening. Four Swiss banks yesterday announced cuts in some of their deposit rates.

Industry pays tributes to outstanding leadership of Sir John Methven New CBI chief will face turmoil of transition

By Patricia Tisdall

Management Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry was shocked last night by the death of Sir John Methven, its director general. No immediate moves to find a successor are expected.

During Sir John's recent month-long trip to Australia and New Zealand which ended on March 10 Mr E. F. (Timmy) James and Mr Brian Rigby, the two deputy directors general, took over Sir John's duties. It was widely assumed that they will again take over for the time being.

Sir John's untimely death occurs during a period of transition for the CBI. It is about to change presidents and it is also moving headquarters from its original base at Tothill Street, near the Houses of Parliament, to a new site in the City of London, the end of Oxford Street.

More fundamentally, the CBI is facing the consequences of becoming more representative of industry generally than it was when Sir John joined it in 1976. It has widened its membership to include, in addition to the big firms, a large number of smaller businesses, advertising agencies, retailers and other commercial organizations from its original nucleus of heavy industry manufacturers and nationalised industries.

Even Sir John, and the many senders

of tributes to his leadership and dedication, found it difficult to weld together the diverse interests into a common voice.

His successor will have to tackle the problem quickly if the CBI is not to risk disintegration.

A serious problem will be the annual conference at which members have the opportunity to air their views. The conference, started by Sir John in 1977, is established as an annual event on a par with those of large political parties and trade unions.

But as last year's consternation on a vote from the floor overturning the recommendations of the main policy committee showed, it is still evolving.

Since then, intense and heated discussions have been held to see if a representative system of voting could be set up and also to establish the status of the conference vote on policies.

Previously much of the burden of guiding the conference had fallen jointly on the shoulders of the president and the director general. Sir John Greenborough, the president, has, with immense tact and diplomacy, on several occasions averted a confrontation between members and policy committees.

These two also played the dominant role in winning unity among the 400 members at the monthly meetings of the CBI council. A thorny problem in recent months has been the Govern-

ment's Employment Bill. Some members

want a more hawkish attack to be made on trade union privileges and others even fear the consequences of existing proposals.

Even more topical is the strike fund, which is intended to provide employers with an opportunity to insure against the effects of industrial action.

The strike fund proposals are still at a crucial stage of being tested. A decision has been deferred until June and the absence of Sir John Methven who personally favoured the fund could tip the balance against the scheme.

Members and officials relied heavily on his ability to balance differences of opinion and would have looked to him to prevent a reprisal from the unions.

Sir John Greenborough, who also favoured the strike fund proposals, would probably have supported them from the chair at the decision-making council meeting. But he is due to retire as CBI president at the annual general meeting next month and hand over to Sir Raymond Pennock who has been acting as deputy president since he was elected last May.

Sir John Methven's death leaves the new president without an essential helmsman. Sir Raymond, speaking about his future plans yesterday morning before Sir John's death, expressed a desire to improve the strength of representation which the CBI has developed during the last three or four

years. His task will be made much more difficult by the death of the director general.

Sir Raymond spent his early years in personnel, he moved from being a deputy chairman of ICI to becoming chairman of BICC at the beginning of this month. Sir Raymond said he was seeking to raise the standards of involvement of employees in industry and trying to improve understanding among employees about company finances.

Tributes flowed in last night from all sections of industry including Mr Len Murray, the TUC General Secretary. He said that the TUC will "greatly miss a man who at all times commanded our respect". He added that "John and I had some arguments and even battles. There were more times on which we worked together to solve common problems."

"I always knew that, even when he had honest differences, we shared a deeply held concern about the future of our country."

Mr Anthony Frodsham, the director general of the Engineering Employers' Federation, the largest single component of the CBI said that "John Methven will long be remembered for the way in which he drew together the membership of the CBI and provided British business with outstanding leadership at a time of great political and economic difficulty."

Withdrawal of Saudi cash unlikely

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent

The news that Saudi Arabia is reviewing its economic relationship with Britain sent some shivers through the foreign exchange markets. Although the pound was up against the dollar it was weaker against other currencies because of fears the Saudis might pull their funds out of London.

There is no clear picture of the amount of Saudi Arabian deposits in London because the Bank of England counts all deposits from Middle East oil exporting countries as one unit. By the end of last year the amount had risen to \$39,116m (£17,540m) and another £2,792m in sterling, including central bank deposits.

Saudi Arabia was almost certainly the largest depositor with over £1,000m in sterling. Saudi's own foreign deposit with the Bank of England at the end of December was £1,400m.

The far larger sums held by the Saudi Arabian monetary authority should be added to this. The last figures, which showed in London, showed a total of \$25,000m. Bankers estimate that the total cash resources today stand at around \$60,000m.

It is unlikely that the Saudis, if they follow their own best interests, will remove their funds from London. They could withdraw their deposits, but this would first have to reach maturity. More important, it would be difficult to place the money elsewhere. With European banks flush with liquidity the Saudis might find it difficult to lower rates than offered by the London money markets.

Turning off the taps, Page 21

Bank Governor says there are no easy options for inflation control

By John Whitmore

The process of bringing inflation under control is bound to be painful and there are no easy options, Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, told an Industrial Society conference yesterday.

He dismissed the idea that deflation behind a general tariff wall provided an acceptable alternative policy, saying that such a policy would be a hindrance to the political dimensions of the problem and suggested that it would have a damaging impact on our relations with overseas governments.

Mr Richardson doubted that such a policy would help domestic industry either. He argued that it would spur inflationary wage demands and make industry less productive and less efficient.

On the issue of monetary policy he was acutely aware that high interest rates and the higher exchange rate to which they may have contributed were harmful to industry. But he stressed that they were part of the process of controlling inflation.

Mr Richardson added to the Government's call for wage restraint to recognize that they should not take it as a given that the money supply should be reduced to compensate for any increase in the retail price level.

He said that the country clung obstinately to the notion of inflationism in which it was particularly damaging to our future livelihood and prosperity. We were reluctant to accept that many developments



Mr. Gordon Richardson

should and often must affect our standards of living.

If there were less concern to achieve rises in money wages, rises in real wages and thus in the standard of living, might in fact be greater. This could happen because the effect of moderation in money wage settlements would be to reduce inflationary pressures and open up options for the economy that could lead to higher real wages.

The Governor went on to say that the cost-plus mentality that had become so damagingly entrenched had become impossible to sustain throughout much of industry in the face of today's competition.

He suspected that this could lead to the development of the next wage round proving different in some respects from this one. Already there were examples of relatively moderate wage settlements having been reached and of extensive changes in working practices. Because some companies were under financial pressure, there was likely to be an increasing disparity in the levels of future wage settlements.

Mr Richardson emphasized the need to improve productivity in the British economy, saying that the coming recession made it more rather than less necessary to maintain efforts aimed at improved performance.

Too few opportunities, Sir Raymond Pennock, the incoming president of the CBI, said there were too few opportunities for employees to influence decisions which could affect their livelihood. Patricia Tisdall writes: The CBI had looked at involvement generally after the publication of the Bullock Committee report and "found the standard incredibly low", he said.

Only a minority of companies—probably about four or five per cent—gave workers any say in decisions affecting their livelihood. He said about 15 per cent discussed future investment plans with their work force and less than half had any sort of regular meetings between top executives and employees.

Sir Raymond felt workers should be educated about company economic performance in order to understand policies and aims.

Third World wants more from IMF

From Peter Norman

Hamburg, April 23

Plans to set up a substitution account at the International Monetary Fund are threatened by opposition from the developing countries as well as America can reluctance to assume an appropriate share of the risk involved.

Since Monday, deputies and ministers at the group of 24 countries have been meeting here to finalize the developing world's attitude.

Although a final communiqué from the group, a cross-section of the developing countries, is now expected tomorrow, it is already clear that they will vote against the plan only if the industrial countries agree to increase resources available to the developing world significantly.

Under present plans it is envisaged that the gold holdings of the IMF will be used at least in part to guarantee the substitution accounts.

But because a majority of 85 per cent of the voting power is needed to make the gold available, the agreement of the developing countries is necessary.

The developing nations will probably only be prepared to discuss the substitution account if it is part of a package of reforms increasing the financial resources at their disposal. They could seek a doubling of their annual allocation from the fund to 8,000m SDRs, a share of 45 per cent against 33 per cent of the net increase in IMF quotas and other special resources to help the low income developing countries.

CEGB may sell Isle of Grain generators

By John Huxley

Central Electricity Generating Board officials are investigating the possibility of selling some of the turbine generators from the discontinued Isle of Grain power station.

The board said yesterday that discussions will be held with the main contractors on site in the next few days about a programmed rundown of the project. The companies involved are GEC, Babcock & Wilcox, Pipework Engineering Developments and N. G. Bailey.

Officials will be anxious to salvage as much as possible from the site where £450m has been spent since work began in 1974. Two of the five units will probably be able to be used elsewhere, while another two could be dismantled.

However, the board said that because of differing requirements and export orders, for example at the three advanced gas-cooled reactor sites, it might be found that the grain sets had limited application.

Other options included "mothballing" or seeking a customer, almost certainly overseas.

The rundown of the site, which is to close in June, will be complicated. Some existing work will have to be taken further to make the whole site safe. The board said that this would involve, but it could run to several million pounds.

Meanwhile, the possibility of the project and the 2,000 jobs at the site being reported in the morning by the CBI, and the fact that the CBI had no intention of stopping work on any of its other power stations under construction.

The board was trying to catch up on delays on its three nuclear sites at Dungeness B, Harwell and Heysham, and the hydro plant at Dinorwic. Work had only recently begun on the coal-fired Drax B, and it was planned to bring on stream the first units at the two remaining sites at Ince B and Littlebrook D within the next year.

Mr Bennett said that previous requests for a meeting to discuss site problems had been turned down by the CBI. In the past, the union had suggested that the board had been seeking an excuse for not proceeding with the project.

Union discussions are likely to be held in the next few days and may result either in a further approach to the board, or in a renewed call that the union might consider the subject of a public inquiry.

The CEGB said that it had no intention of stopping work on any of its other power stations under construction.

The board was trying to catch up on delays on its three nuclear sites at Dungeness B, Harwell and Heysham, and the hydro plant at Dinorwic. Work had only recently begun on the coal-fired Drax B, and it was planned to bring on stream the first units at the two remaining sites at Ince B and Littlebrook D within the next year.

Mr Bennett said that previous requests for a meeting to discuss site problems had been turned down by the CBI. In the past, the union had suggested that the board had been seeking an excuse for not proceeding with the project.

lapsed and a renewed planning application was made.

This decision is a result of the Government's wish that, after the placing of orders for two advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) stations at Heysham and Sizewell, the next station to be ordered should be of the pressurized water reactor (PWR) type. The station at Portkewitt would have been an AGR.

The CEGB is to begin work on the Heysham 2 station next August and the South of Scotland Electricity Board is to go ahead with the one at Torness. "In these circumstances", the CEGB said yesterday, "it is unnecessary to proceed with the application for an AGR station at Portkewitt at this time."

Under present policy for the siting of nuclear power stations, Portkewitt is not suitable for a PWR station. The board is suggesting that the site is not "does not expect to consider its possible future use until decisions on further reactor choice are made in the light of progress with Heysham 2 and the first PWR."

First Eurobond gold issue planned

By Our Banking Correspondent

Plans to launch the first gold-backed Eurobond issue have been made by Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, a leading firm of New York stockbrokers specializing in gold shares and precious metals. Despite a modest start of \$50m (£22.4m), it marks a significant new departure for international bonds and could be extended to other fields.

The issue is likely to be denominated in and paying interest in gold or its equivalent value. Mr Christopher Andersen, first vice-president of Drexel, refused to name the issuing company but said it had strong European links and was involved in precious metals. The tentative plans are to issue 200,000 ounces and there will be no premium over the ruling price.

The bond certificates will be for 12 to 15 years and will be redeemable at specific times throughout their life. They will also be listed at a leading European exchange, probably Luxembourg. The idea for the gold-backed issue is to finance gold holdings at a cheaper rate than bank borrowings. It is similar to a sale and leaseback arrangement. Mr Andersen said: "As the certificates carry a premium over the price of gold, timing of the issue and the state of the market are not important. The certificates will vary with the price of gold. A major bank will be appointed the trustee for the issue."

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

Financial Editor, Page 21

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The interest rate conundrum

ollar interest rates continuing to fall, money that went into the dollar this spring now seems to be coming out almost as quickly. Markets have accustomed to exaggerated movements in both interest rates and exchange rates over recent years; and it can be said that there is a degree of overkill in the States interest rates at around 10 per cent level.

so, there is a big question mark over the dollar. If the deceleration in the States, then the conviction will grow a recession will prove deep enough to have a significant impact on underlying pressures, and interest rates may fall further and stay down.

seems clear at the moment is that a number of dollar investors are still prepared to take too much on trust in the United States finally getting its act together.

Circle the price base of it yesterday's 4p fall in Blue share price to 312p looks justified, are less than 3 per cent up at £51.9m, despite a comparatively strong start to the year for home cement is dull.

Blue Circle has a great deal more than it than the figures suggest. Year's results have fallen victim both to exchange rate movements, which clipped the pretax total and the group's replacement cost depreciation on a historical cost basis the 1979 figure would have been £26m higher: corresponding 1978 figure, £21m.

wing adroitly lifted its share of the Kingdom market two points to 61; increasing deliveries almost 5 per cent group is now set to reap the benefit of a long-awaited 24 per cent price last month.

long as the downturn in demand in the final quarter is not too domestic profits will increase substantially, meanwhile, Blue Circle should reap the benefits of ambitious expansion programmes in Mexico, where production is expected to almost double in the year, South Africa and Chile.

while, Blue Circle is keeping its open on a return bid for Armitage after the Monopolies Commission berated but the group is unlikely to be deterred from plans to expand overseas by excitement overseas in the cement business.

a p/e ratio of under nine, which is less than seven on a historical basis the yield of 5.7 per cent is to deter long-term buyers given this year's could be heading £80m.

ent cost tments

's accounts contain the first of what is a multitude of small deviations—duly noted by the accounting standards. In the English standard on deferred costs with the Dutch law, and the with its accountants' agreement, ded to conform with the latter. apart, the principal interest in the report lies in the CCA adjusted where a sharp increase in the cost adjustment (reflecting, principally, of higher oil prices) cuts the total from £469m to £388m (as a decline from £609m to £606m in vic figures).

group has evidently been running the volume of stocks (up from £1,702m in value terms), and the worst of the inflationary pressure capital requirements coming in the Kingdom it looks as though the policies have been adopted here, the benefits of stock appreciation are relatively small last year, and the tax charge is relatively high 57 per cent of CCA profits).

Nevertheless, the dividend is 1.3 times covered under SSAP 16, which—granted that the outlook is dull, at best—underlines the quality of the 8.2 per cent yield on the shares at 420p.

Delta Adding value

Delta Metal seems to get a new lease of life from rationalization about every five years. But it looks as though the latest bout, involving the immediate closure of the Brimsdown rolled copper plant and a more pronounced switch away from semi-manufactured to higher value-added products, will take longer to work through to profits now that the United Kingdom trading outlook is finally showing signs of softening.

As it stands stood up rather better in the second half than the group was anticipating at the half-way stage to leave pre-tax profits 7 per cent higher at £30.4m. Within that the United Kingdom divisions managed to keep their contribution level pegging at £28.8m pre-interest despite the £5m cost of internal and external strikes, the volume decline in exports because of sterling's strength and the near one-third rise in copper prices.

So it has been left to the overseas operations, where pre-interest profits jumped 76 per cent to £15.6m to keep pre-tax profits moving ahead.

Further down reduced cost relief has pushed up the tax charge 9 points to 36 per cent cutting the attributable profit by £11m to £18.4m while below the line extraordinary costs of £5.5m from the Brimsdown closure have cut retentions from £11m to only £4.4m.

All the same tighter control of working capital, which higher copper prices alone pushed up £5m, and the £7m increase in capital spending to £23m has kept the cash outflow down to £10.1m and despite the high interest bearing on the profit and loss account the debt/equity ratio has been kept at 50 per cent and borrowings have been put on a longer term basis.

Although uncovered on a CCA basis the dividend has been modestly raised to 8.6p a share, gross where the yield at 64p, unchanged yesterday, is good even for the engineering sector at 33.3 per cent.

There have been many innovations to turn money into Eurobonds but the latest, a plan by New York brokers, Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, for a gold-backed bond takes some beating. The idea is that interest and principal will be paid in gold—or equivalent price—and the bond will run for 12 to five years.

For the investor provided the borrower is a first class name, the advantage is equivalent of holding gold and getting interest on it. Moreover, it has some advantage over gold shares because of the political situation in South Africa, but perhaps even more attractive would be subordinated bonds.

BSG International Borrowings have risen

Motor distributors occupy a godforsaken sector of the market at present. There are exceptions with single-figure yields, but BSG International is not one. Even after the 17 per cent cut in the 1979 dividend it yields 13.1 per cent at 213p.

Results for 1979 showed pretax profits of this, the largest, of the Ford dealers, tumbling by two-fifths to £50.2m, though ironically it was only the strength of the motor distribution side, where pre-tax profits rose by 15 per cent to two-thirds of the group total, which stemmed the downturn.

The damage occurred in the manufacturing operations. Losses rose in France, profits fell in Germany and the United Kingdom. But trading conditions apart, the problem for BSG in 1980 is interest rates. Last year's rise in net debt from about 80 per cent to around 100 per cent of shareholders' funds pushed up interest charges by 57 per cent to £5.5m, more than the pretax figure.

Economic notebook

Reforming zeal of the IMF

Proposals for reforming the world's money system are prone to collapse in the face of political difficulties. There is no guarantee that this will go on. Indeed its sharp fall in the last few days, as interest rates have come down, suggests that its strength has been based largely on the rather fragile and easily reversible support of high and rising United States interest rates.

The International Monetary Fund's proposed substitution of a new international unit of account for the dollar into one or other of these categories. It was dreamed up more than a year ago as a way of stabilizing currency markets by exchanging some of the world's unwanted dollars for the fund's paper money—the special drawing right.

Its supporters had hoped to obtain agreement for the plan at this week's meeting of the IMF interim committee in Hamburg. Much more flesh has been put on the bones of the idea since the last IMF meeting in September. But few believe that agreement on the design and implementation of an account will be reached in Hamburg.

One reason for this is that other things now seem more important than the currency instability which bred the substitution account. Chief among these is the problem of recycling the oil exporters' huge surpluses.

Other preoccupations of the world's central bankers and finance ministers are the threatened American, and by implication, world recession, the high interest rates, and the measures directed against Iran. The dollar is no longer seen as an endemically weak and in desperate need of being relieved of its reserve role burden.

This in turn has deepened American enthusiasm for the plan, but matters because the Americans are expected to shoulder a significant part of the potential cost of a substitution account.

This cost is at the basis of the technical difficulties in designing the account. For investors in the account will be denominated in United States dollars while the fund's liabilities—to those unloading some of their dollars for SDRs—thus if the dollar's value falls in relation to the SDR the account's claims would no longer match their liabilities. The Europeans seem to have decided that there should be regular checks to ensure that the capital base of the account is not eroded, and if necessary more cash should be put in.

The United States in particular, and industrialized countries in general, favour using some of the IMF's 102 million ounces of gold to provide at least part of the necessary backing. But the developing countries, whose agreement would be needed, are much less keen. They would rather see the gold used to help them directly.

Naturally enough, European countries would like the United States to shoulder the rest of the exchange rate risk, while the Americans want others to join in. No doubt there will be much haggling over these issues on Friday and Saturday.

But as there is no taste for a big row, and no wish to disregard the most likely immediate outcome is that the interim committee will put off deciding about the account until the next full meeting in the autumn. It is also likely that if and when the account is set up it will be much smaller than the \$50,000m or so hoped for by some.

It is undoubtedly true that the impact on the world's money system of large and persistent surpluses in the oil exporters is high oil prices, more important than the setting up of a substitution account. However, it would be a pity if the account were to be dragged down by the weight of political and technical difficulties.

Although the dollar has been strong recently, there is no guarantee that this will go on. Indeed its sharp fall in the last few days, as interest rates have come down, suggests that its strength has been based largely on the rather fragile and easily reversible support of high and rising United States interest rates.

down by the weight of political and technical difficulties.

Although the dollar has been strong recently, there is no guarantee that this will go on. Indeed its sharp fall in the last few days, as interest rates have come down, suggests that its strength has been based largely on the rather fragile and easily reversible support of high and rising United States interest rates.

The IMF's proposed substitution of a new international unit of account for the dollar into one or other of these categories. It was dreamed up more than a year ago as a way of stabilizing currency markets by exchanging some of the world's unwanted dollars for the fund's paper money—the special drawing right.

Its supporters had hoped to obtain agreement for the plan at this week's meeting of the IMF interim committee in Hamburg. Much more flesh has been put on the bones of the idea since the last IMF meeting in September. But few believe that agreement on the design and implementation of an account will be reached in Hamburg.

One reason for this is that other things now seem more important than the currency instability which bred the substitution account. Chief among these is the problem of recycling the oil exporters' huge surpluses.

Other preoccupations of the world's central bankers and finance ministers are the threatened American, and by implication, world recession, the high interest rates, and the measures directed against Iran. The dollar is no longer seen as an endemically weak and in desperate need of being relieved of its reserve role burden.

This in turn has deepened American enthusiasm for the plan, but matters because the Americans are expected to shoulder a significant part of the potential cost of a substitution account.

This cost is at the basis of the technical difficulties in designing the account. For investors in the account will be denominated in United States dollars while the fund's liabilities—to those unloading some of their dollars for SDRs—thus if the dollar's value falls in relation to the SDR the account's claims would no longer match their liabilities.

The Europeans seem to have decided that there should be regular checks to ensure that the capital base of the account is not eroded, and if necessary more cash should be put in.

The United States in particular, and industrialized countries in general, favour using some of the IMF's 102 million ounces of gold to provide at least part of the necessary backing. But the developing countries, whose agreement would be needed, are much less keen. They would rather see the gold used to help them directly.

Naturally enough, European countries would like the United States to shoulder the rest of the exchange rate risk, while the Americans want others to join in. No doubt there will be much haggling over these issues on Friday and Saturday.

But as there is no taste for a big row, and no wish to disregard the most likely immediate outcome is that the interim committee will put off deciding about the account until the next full meeting in the autumn. It is also likely that if and when the account is set up it will be much smaller than the \$50,000m or so hoped for by some.

It is undoubtedly true that the impact on the world's money system of large and persistent surpluses in the oil exporters is high oil prices, more important than the setting up of a substitution account. However, it would be a pity if the account were to be dragged down by the weight of political and technical difficulties.

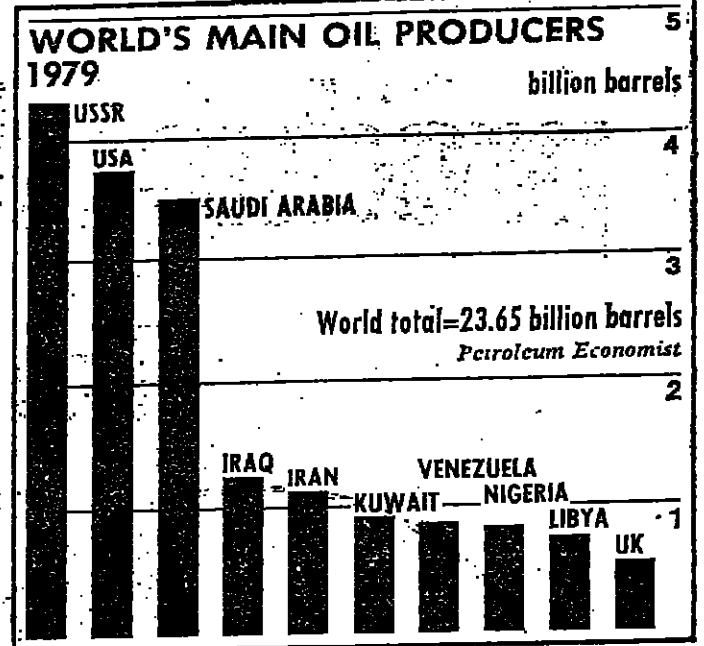
Although the dollar has been strong recently, there is no guarantee that this will go on. Indeed its sharp fall in the last few days, as interest rates have come down, suggests that its strength has been based largely on the rather fragile and easily reversible support of high and rising United States interest rates.

The IMF's proposed substitution of a new international unit of account for the dollar into one or other of these categories. It was dreamed up more than a year ago as a way of stabilizing currency markets by exchanging some of the world's unwanted dollars for the fund's paper money—the special drawing right.

Its supporters had hoped to obtain agreement for the plan at this week's meeting of the IMF interim committee in Hamburg. Much more flesh has been put on the bones of the idea since the last IMF meeting in September. But few believe that agreement on the design and implementation of an account will be reached in Hamburg.

One reason for this is that other things now seem more important than the currency instability which bred the substitution account. Chief among these is the problem of recycling the oil exporters' huge surpluses.

If Saudi Arabia turned off the taps . . .



general warning to America and the West.

For some time Saudi Arabia has been changing its stance of for ever being a guaranteed supply of energy for the United States and the West. Plans for increasing production capacity from the present maximum of just over ten million barrels a day to between 14 and 16 million barrels a day have given way to more modest expansion to 12 million barrels. An increase of this magnitude would give back some of the power to flood the market temporarily with oil and keep prices

patience with the West, it may be tempted at least to cut back its production by the one million barrels a day it is at present producing in excess of its long-term intentions. The problem for the oil companies is that it is not even necessary for this to be done for the international market to be affected. All that is needed is the threat that it might be.

At the moment there is plenty of slack in the system. Japan, for instance, which has had 520,000 barrels a day of its imports cut off from Iran because it refuses to pay the extra \$250 per barrel demanded from April 1, has 95 days of supply in stock which is well above normal. Stocks throughout the world are at record levels. Consumption of oil in the western, non-communist world is estimated to have been sharply down in the first quarter of the year compared with the same period last year. Recession is gathering pace and over the year as a whole demand is expected to be between 2 and 3 per cent lower than 1979.

Even with the reductions in production by Libya, Kuwait and Algeria, increasing output from the North Sea and Mexico, coupled with the effects of the recession, should have led to world production by mid-summer which was about two million barrels a day in excess of demand.

Oil companies have believed that once it became clear that output was running far ahead of demand, prices would stabilise. The first signs of resistance to rises by consumer governments had already come with the new demands from Iran. Both Shell and BP have stopped taking supplies while talks take place. It seemed the bubble had burst.

Increased anxiety

The loss of all Iranian output, however, would have enough impact to increase anxiety to a level where companies would pack again for supplies well in advance of need. Stocks would not be run down. There should be enough slack in the system to prevent shortages, but disruption of supply patterns and steep price rises could drive the prices spiral upwards once more.

Saudi Arabia's reaction to the showing of the price rise programme on television in Britain naturally adds to those worries. When Saudi Arabia cut off its direct supplies from the state oil company Petromin to cut back production by 50 million barrels a day, this would be adequate to meet its financial needs and moderate the level of spending or development. Riots in the eastern provinces, where the oil fields are, and the invasion of the Moslems, have made the leadership more conscious than ever of the need to carry development forward sufficiently slowly for it to be seen to be compatible with the ideals of Islam.

If the leadership is losing

down which was lost with the fall of the Shah in Iran, but Saudi Arabia's commitment to high production and moderate price increases is not what it was.

It tried hard both at the last meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at Caracas and subsequently to bring unity back to the oil pricing structure by raising its prices. Its moderation is now directed at bringing in a system of automatic pricing which would allow a gradual rise in the real cost of oil in line with growth in the western economies.

Since Iran cut back its production to less than half the levels of output when the Shah was in power Saudi Arabia has made good some of the loss by producing an extra one million barrels a day above the level of 8 million barrels a day which it had set for its output over the longer term.

There are those in the country who would prefer to cut back production by 50 million barrels a day. This would be adequate to meet its financial needs and moderate the level of spending or development. Riots in the eastern provinces, where the oil fields are, and the invasion of the Moslems, have made the leadership more conscious than ever of the need to carry development forward sufficiently slowly for it to be seen to be compatible with the ideals of Islam.

If the leadership is losing

down which was lost with the fall of the Shah in Iran, but Saudi Arabia's commitment to high production and moderate price increases is not what it was.

very close to net self-sufficiency with its own oil from the North Sea. Average production of about 1.6 million barrels a day compares with requirements of about 1.9 million barrels. At present some 900,000 barrels a day are exported, but since the oil crisis created by the initial Iranian cutbacks last year action has been taken to limit the effect of any new import shortfall.

The British National Oil Corporation, which trades more than half of the oil produced through "participation" arrangements with the offshore companies, has spread the renewal dates of its contracts. It is unlikely that the Saudi Arabians could suspend delivery of oil already in transit by the time shortages from either Saudi Arabia or Iran, now a very small supplier to the United Kingdom, began to be felt. The BNOC should have been able to direct more North Sea production to the home market.

Oil from other producers could also be diverted to the United Kingdom. The alteration in the pattern of trade might as was the case last year, create isolated shortages and make life uncomfortable, but damage to Britain would be limited.

If necessary, the loss of supplies would be sufficient for Britain to trigger the emergency mechanism of the International Energy Agency which would result in the implementation of a system of sharing on the basis of equal misery for all. Far more worrying is the effect that the Saudi Arabian price rises, on world oil prices and on supplies to the rest of the world. It hints at an attitude of mind in Saudi Arabia which is far from friendly to the West.

Saudi Arabians, including Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the oil minister, refer increasingly to the need to find a homeland for the Palestinians. Saudi Arabia remains incensed at the United States for its failure as its leaders see it to link the peace between Israel and Egypt to the wider problem of the Palestinians.

Tougher attitude

While it has suited the Saudi Arabians to allow a consortium of American companies (Arzoco) to continue to lift the bulk of the oil in the country, they have been much tougher in their dealings in recent months. Backdating of price rises, the refusal to agree to the Americans' profits and deals are increasingly being sought with companies outside the consortium who would join in industrial development with the Saudi Arabian Government.

The relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia is becoming more and more ambivalent. The Saudi Arabian leadership may simply wish to wrap Britain on the knuckles for failing either to stop or to apologise sufficiently abjectly for the showing of the television play *A Prince of Persia*, which depicted an execution for adultery, but it could also be a way of giving a more

Frankfurt's old opera building is being rebuilt as a conference centre and this will allow the city to cater for conferences of up to 2,500 people from the middle of next year. This is more than twice the capacity of London's biggest purpose-built centre, the Wembley Conference Centre. The Barbican Centre, due to open next year, will take about 2,000.

With conference traffic from the United States showing signs of decline Unimont hopes that there is conference business to be picked up among the British, with stronger pounds in their pockets, even though Britain's own conference facilities are being rapidly improved.

The British industry can expect a hard sell from the Germans. Cologne is another city which has joined Hamburg, Munich and Berlin in pushing the promotional beat out.

Confession is good for the soul. George Kent, buyer of canned goods for the Waitrose chain, has prepared pet foods market which last year rang up sales of £433m. But they will have to do without the help of Kent's own cat, the 18-year-old Tinky, who, according to the *hoarse* magazine of the *John Lewis* Partnership, refuses to eat the stuff. My own dog Frick is similarly discriminating and likes nothing so much as a lightly boiled egg.

Malcolm Brown

Business Diary: Steptoe of Hackney • Flying lettuce

young, of Dartington, in who thought up the Association, magazine and the Brain among other things, is business. He has set as a kind of latherday in Hackney, where he is scouring the streets London for burnt-out collapsed settees and them of the throwaway

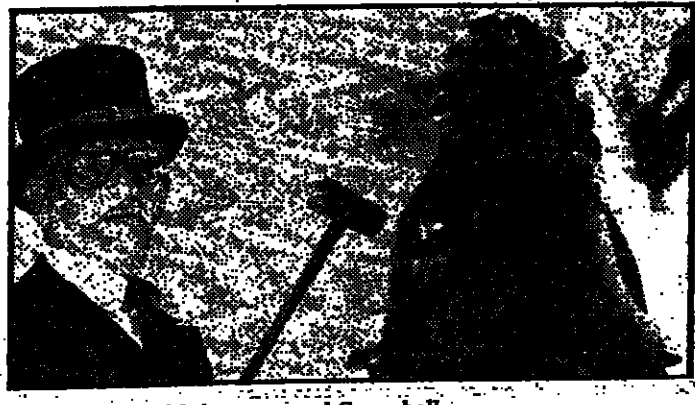
best venture is in fact a community workshop in which will be collected and electrical appliances, then to 20 of Hackney's unemployed to repair and condition and then sell to the public.

workshop called Brass has 20,000 square feet awaiting the cull from others' scrapheaps and is and is being helped by Hackney council and a power Services Com-

ologically desirable and new-creating project it self-sufficiency, of rather than a profit, prove more lucrative than suppose.

thugany put-up-up, re- from someone's skip, is on sale at £90 and fashionably battered drawers at £70.

collections of raw are to be confined London, Lord Vener- that customers for conditioned articles will come from better-heeled



Arthur Kirby with hammer and Ceres bell.

● The Baltic Exchange, the district City institution which finds cargoes for empty ships and vice versa, this week loses Arthur Kirby who has been hanging the going on business for the past eight years.

Like a number of exiles, Kirby rings the bell in the end of trading on the elegant marble floor of the exchange in St Mary Axe under the shadow of the towering Commercial Union building.

Like a number of exiles, Kirby has tended to a lengthy spell in the Baltic's splendidly baroque home. In this case it is 30 years, like two of his predecessors (one previous supervisor of the exchange) to north London (before retiring).

Up 62 years old, Kirby started life in the Baltic as a waiter before progressing to his liveried position. The bell he strikes comes from the wreck of the Ceres which was away in the early 19th century.

companies on complicated investment and financing deals will stand him in good stead.

● Mackworth-Young's City career has been notably successful. He is 53 now and joined Morgan Grenfell only four years ago after a distinguished period with stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman where he was widely regarded as the best broker in the City.

● A well organized band of international secondary pickets are on the lookout for flying lettuce. The TUC is alerting all its affiliated unions to a boycott of an American brand called Red Coach, grown in California and Arizona by Bruce Church Inc.

● The company is accused by the United Nations of having used violence in attempts to break a strike over negotiation and negotiating rights. Its lettuce are said to have been diverted to Europe in large numbers because of a boycott organized by the American and Canadian unions.

As yet the TUC does not know who is behind the lettuce, but it is said to be a Red Coach lettuce from any other sort, but it aims to get them with drawn wherever they are found.

● Wilhelm Unsmont, director of tourism and conferences at Frankfurt, is spending £400,000 on a 12-day tour of Britain. His object is both to boost the growing British tourist traffic to the German business centre and to increase the city's share of the European conference market.

On his return from the board at the beginning of next month Bill Mackworth-Young, chairman of Morgan Grenfell, will take over. It is his first public appointment, though one to which he reckons his experience in advising and helping

CANNING

The EEC's largest manufacturer of plant and materials for metal finishing

Summary of group results for year ended 31st December

	1979	1978
Turnover	£55,105	£40,059
Profit before tax	1,439	1,051
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,020	588
Earnings per share	8.98p	6.60p
Dividend per share (paid and proposed)	3.978p	3.904p

* Final dividend proposed of 2.254p making a total for the year of 3.978p.

* Profit before tax for 1979 after interest costs of £928,000 and redundancy costs of £154,000 (1978 £383,000 and £102,000 respectively).

* Traditional business of supply of materials and plant for metal finishing seriously affected by national transport and engineering industrial disputes. Substantial losses incurred by Canning Engineering our major plant manufacturing subsidiary, and by our Australian subsidiary.

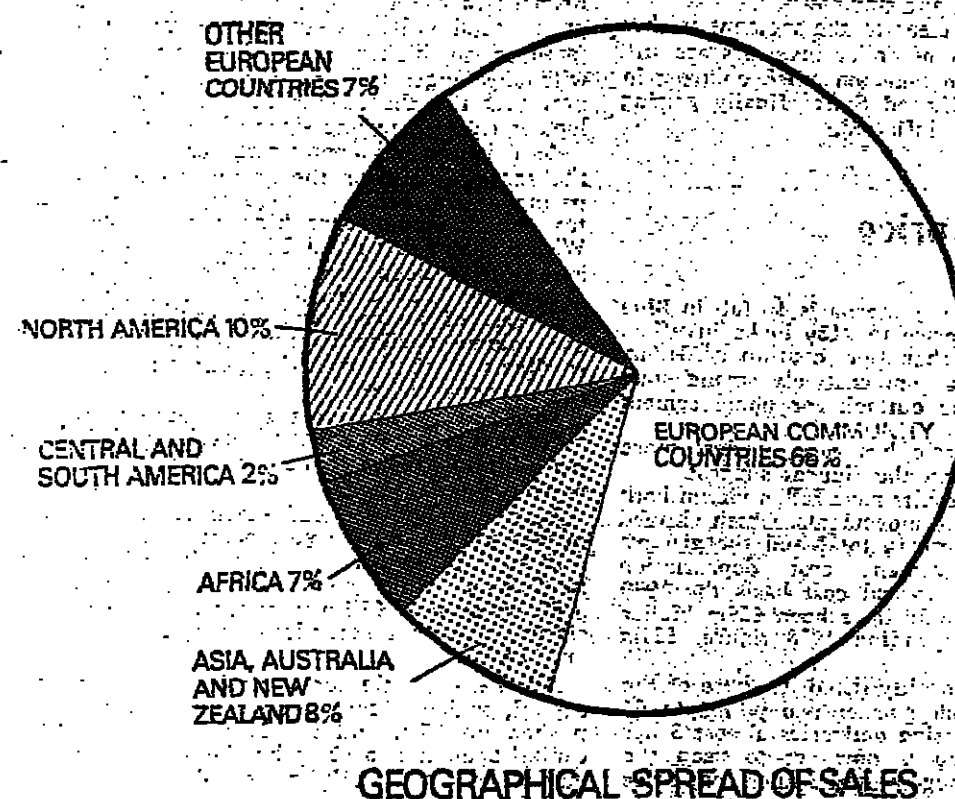
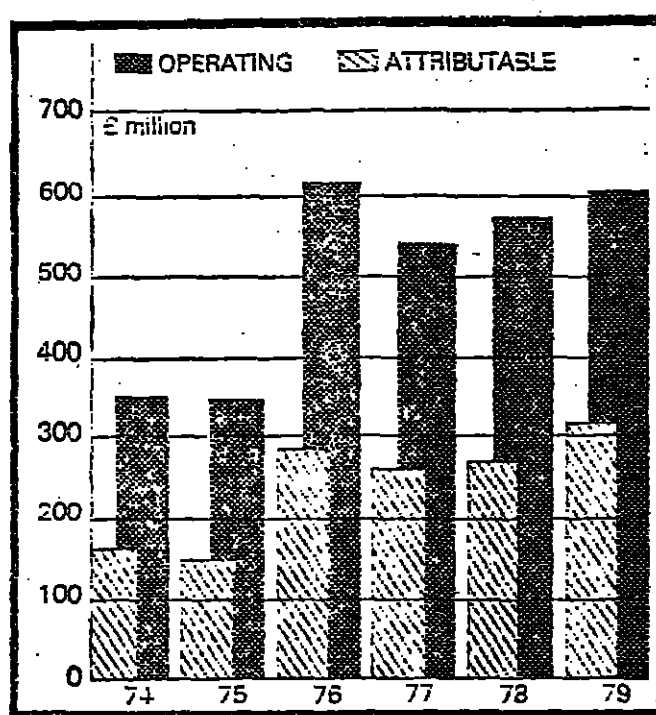
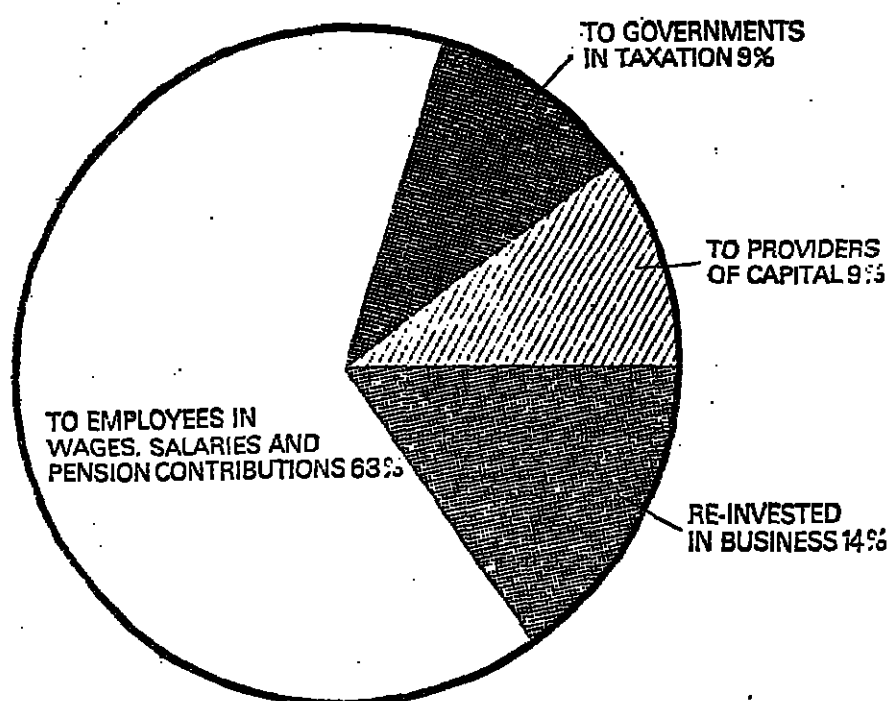
* Good performances were achieved by the group's smaller subsidiaries which operate in environmental control, plant and components for electronic industries, aluminium casting and metal recovery.

* At 31st December 1979 net assets 84p per share. Borrowing represents 56% of shareholders' funds before allowing for surplus of £885,000 on property values.

A copy of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, W. Canning Limited, Five Broadway, Broad Street, Birmingham, B15 1JH.

Financial strength; product diversity; geographical spread.

The facts behind Unilever's 1979 performance.



The year in brief

For the year as a whole, total sales value rose by 4 per cent to £10,249 million. The volume rise was some 3.5 per cent.

In Europe total operating profit remained at about last year's level as better results in some product groups, notably frozen products, sundry foods and drinks, detergents, chemicals and transport, were offset by lower profits of the edible fats business and by lower export earnings from the United Kingdom.

In the United States profits were much higher than in 1978, mainly because National Starch and Chemical Corporation has now been included for the full year. Thomas J. Lipton Inc. had a good year but Lever Brothers Company is still operating at a loss.

The other overseas countries on the whole performed satisfactorily, but results were affected by adverse exchange rate movements. UAC International, however, had a disappointing year with results below those of 1978 due to difficult trading conditions.

Combined earnings per share increased by 15 per cent over 1978. The final dividend recommendation represents an increase in the total dividend of 6 per cent over 1978. After making allowance for the introduction of Advance Corporation

Tax the dividend for 1979 is three times the dividend for 1971, the last full year before dividend control.

Prospects

The prospects for 1980 are even more difficult to foresee than usual. There is likely to be little if any growth of the world economy and the cost of energy is likely to rise further.

Government expenditure as a percentage of Gross National Product continues to rise in many countries. Inflation is likely to increase at a high rate, despite efforts to contain it. It is not a climate conducive to an improvement of business profitability, which is a vital factor for future growth, investment and employment, especially in Europe.

We continue to take steps by capital expenditure and otherwise to keep our organisation at a high level of productivity and efficient, economical operation, so as to withstand the

pressures which seem likely to come upon us and to be able to seize every opportunity that our wide range of activities can offer.

Employees

More than 300,000 people who work for Unilever throughout the world have put their efforts into the results on which we now report. Their contribution is not only to the financial results, but to a spirit of friendship and effective co-operation between many nations and cultures.

We thank them for continuing in 1979 to maintain the high standards of which Unilever is so proud.



Copies of the 1979 Report and Accounts have been posted to shareholders and holders of debentures and unsecured loan stock of Unilever Limited.

If you would like to receive a copy of the Report and Accounts please fill in the coupon.

To: The Company Secretary, Unilever Limited, P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Please send me a copy of your 1979 Report and Accounts.

Name _____

Address _____

50 Years of Anglo-Dutch Enterprise

Unilever

Unilever comprises Unilever Limited, Unilever N.V. and their respective subsidiaries which operate in seventy-five countries. The Report and Accounts of Unilever Limited as a subsidiary of the results and operations of Unilever Limited and N.V. with figures expressed in Sterling.

HOM
Brit
give
pro

By Michael
Transport
British
sive and
unless the
to more g
financial
Polar Park
his chair
railways w
by year in
ment's cas
doing they
death war
"The fr
Rail is th
our financi
short of
biliary." Si
menting or
improved r
"The p
been better
financial s
be forced
panding m
Sir Pete
prompt b
pouse from
the Ministe
said in an
question d
that he
Rail would
within its
limits." I
effective c
European
was no res
ing taxpaye
In a ve
senior tr
freight bu
made an
before cha
year comm
1978. Tha
tax inter
charges to
compared
£6.4m. The
£530m. £14
for.
The bow
Government
Unit of 1
hopes to d
It also hon

CB
to h

By Our Ed
Correspondent
The Con
Industry
tighter co
planning
to make it
the needs
and for m
selection.
In its e
mons Sel
Education
Arts, the
C nized
the comings
attempt
demand fr
merce
The val
industrial
casting of
much are
ample. In
Corporate
recruitment
ceivable t
meet exte
trading in
developme
government
The CB
any atten

£100

By Our Ai
A late-b
of £100 b
port and
offered it
given the
Laker, cha
indicated
Authority
yesterday.
This was
the standi
Air Europ
to the mi
mission to
vices bet
Miami.

Man
securi
£3,000

From Our
Derby

Mr Will
a bus drive
before a
for £3,000
nuclear s
yard of hi
Mr Mo
Lane, Derl
shelter, a
by 12ft ft
wife, and
19 and 21.

He was
badge to
of Social
appeal ag
refusal to
supplemen
can build

It was
of its kit
minutes t
tribunal o
for abou

Peo

By Jacob
People
become a
sion are a
enjoy re
who retir
continue
The re
may be
tends to
health an
yond per
that they
pany of t
as the h
particular
to the ct
a state p

Stock markets

Spread

By Peter Wainwright

100

Mr. Southon explained that the first three quarters of the year had been on target, but that the company's sales in the last three months had not followed the pattern of previous years.

Although the January sales results were good, the Easter season was disappointing and shoppers had switched to lower priced ranges where there was more competition.

Status encountered the same problems, and the company was highlighted by its late move from imperial to the smaller metric

Edwin Hesley.

If the £30m takeover goes ahead, it is still subject to a decision by the Office of Fair Trading on whether it should be recommended to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and an ERM to authorize MFI's increased share capital. MFI will supply 40 per cent of the group's combined sales.

Mr Southon pointed out that the Monopolies Commission decision had another three weeks before the offer's first closing date.

39pc

which L'Oréal has a half share.

External sales, including the share of Interco companies, rose by 14 per cent to £590m. Interim per share increased from 11.4p to 17.2p.

The group's recovery after a poor start to 1979 continued through the second half. The titanium dioxide business showed a small improvement in profit margins. Price rises in export markets were largely offset by the strong pound. Group exports from the United Kingdom were slightly down at £31m.

year of

● **BRITISH TRANSPORT ADVERTISING** had another record year and contributed a net surplus of £3.4m.



"The time for the train has come again"

HOM
Brit
give
pro
By Michae
Transport
British
sive and
unless the
to more g
financial
Peter Park
his chair
railways w
by year in
men's cas
doing the
death war
The fr
Rail is th
our financi
short of
bilty. Si
meeting or
intered r
The p
been bette
financial s
be forced
padding m
Sir Pete
prompt bu
pense from
the Minis
said in an
question d
that he
Rail would
within his
minis. I
effective c
European c
was no re
ine taxpay
In a ye
conver to
freight bu
made an
before cha
year comm
1978. The
tax inter
charges to
compar
£6.4m. The
£50m, £14
for.
The bo
Governmen
of 1
hopes to d
It also hon
CB
to h
By Our Ed
Correspond
The Con
Industry c
tighter ce
planning
make it
the needs
and for m
selection.
In its e
mons Sel
Education
Arts, the
C nized the
comings
attempt
demand fr
merce
The val
industrial
usage of
much are
ample. In
Corporate
recruitment
ceivable
meet exte
trading in
developme
governmen
The CBI
any attem
£100
By Our Ai
A late-b
of £100 b
port and
overed if
given the
Laker, cha
indicated
Authority
yesterday.
This was
the standi
Air Europ
ing to the
mission re
vices bet
Miami.
Man
securi
£3,000
From Our
Derby
Mr Will
a bus drive
before a
for £3,000
nuclear s
yard of hi
Mr Mo
Lane, Derl
shelter, s
by 12ft ft
wife, and
19 and 21.
He wor
badge to
of Social
appeal ag
refusal to
supplemen
can build
It was
of its ki
minutes t
tribunal of
for about
Peo
By Jacob
People
become e
sion are
enjoy re
who retir
continue
The re
may be t
tends to
health an
yond per
that they
pany of b
the h
particular
to the ct
a state pr

FINANCIAL NEWS

B & Q (Retail) profits £400,000 ahead of forecast

By Our Financial Staff
B & Q (Retail), last June's 63 times oversubscribed issue, has beaten its profits forecast by over £400,000. Profits for the year in January 26 rose from £960,000 to £2,330,000, a turnover up from £14.2m to £24.2m.
The company has matched its improvement on the forecast with an increase in the dividend promised at the time of the issue of 21 per cent to make the total payment for the year 2.86p gross.
The year saw selling space in the company's D-I-Y superstores increase from 394,300 square feet to 545,200 square feet and a further 300,000 square feet is expected to be added this year. Of an estimated national total of 1,300 such stores, B & Q's figure is 34. So far this year, stripping out physical expansion and inflation, sales volume seems to be ahead by 7 to 8 per cent, supporting B & Q's view that the market remains buoyant in the face of the consumer downturn.
B & Q reckons the physical growth can continue at present rates for at least two years. For that period at least, the present policy of buying sites, selling them and leasing back will continue. A slowing of the expansion could mark the beginning of B & Q's move into freehold property.
Yesterday's disappointments in the discount furniture retailers like MFI and Harris Queensway have sent ripples through the sector as a whole, but B & Q points out furniture sales represent less than 15 per cent of its total.
At 74p the shares are still selling at a 14p premium to the issue price. After a tax charge of £732,000 against £108,000 last time, and after-for-sale costs of £173,000, the earnings per share come out at 8.06p compared with 4.35p giving a dividend cover of around 4 and a price earnings ratio of 9.2. The yield is 3.9 per cent.

NBP plans £3.1m rights issue

By Philip Robinson
North British Properties, in its second year after the planned break from Bellway Holdings, is raising £3.1m via a loan stock rights issue to reduce borrowings on two projects due for completion within a year.
About £3m has been borrowed on the developments—117,000 square feet of shopping centre at The Postings, Kirkcaldy, and 45,000 square feet of office space at the group's Newcastle head office, the recent Centre, which the group intends to retain.
Completion of the shopping centre is due this autumn and the offices should be finished by next spring. The directors estimate that the two should add at least £300,000 to the group's annual retail income.
The 91 per cent Convertible Loan Stock 1979 will be issued on the basis of £1 nominal for every four ordinary shares held. Conversion could take place between 1985 and 1995 at the rate of 68 ordinary shares for every £100 of stock at par would give a conversion price of 147p a share. NBP's stock market price closed last night a shade easier at 132p.
NBP's largest shareholder, Sun Life, with a 24.1 per cent stake, will take up its rights in full with £780,000 of nominal stock and the remaining £2.4m will be underwritten by Shepherds and Chase.
If all rights are taken up, it would leave Sun Life with about the same percentage of the group.
North British Properties forecast a pretax profit for the year to the end of July of at least £1.4m against £1.1m last time and says it intends to raise the gross total dividend 12 per cent to 4p with a 2.5p final.
Interim figures released with the rights announcement yesterday show pretax profits 25 per cent higher at £616,000 on a 36 per cent rise in investment income at £892,000. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1.42p.

E. FOGARTY & CO. LTD.

Year to 31st December		1979	1978
		£'000	£'000
Sales		29,131	23,115
Profit before tax		2,204	2,705
Taxation		612	534
Profit after tax		1,592	2,171
Preference Dividend		81	81
Ordinary Dividend		402	199
Total dividend per ordinary share		4.01947p	1.98761p
Earnings per ordinary share		15.1p	20.9p
Net assets per ordinary share		101p	91p

*Adjusted for September 1979 Scrip Issue

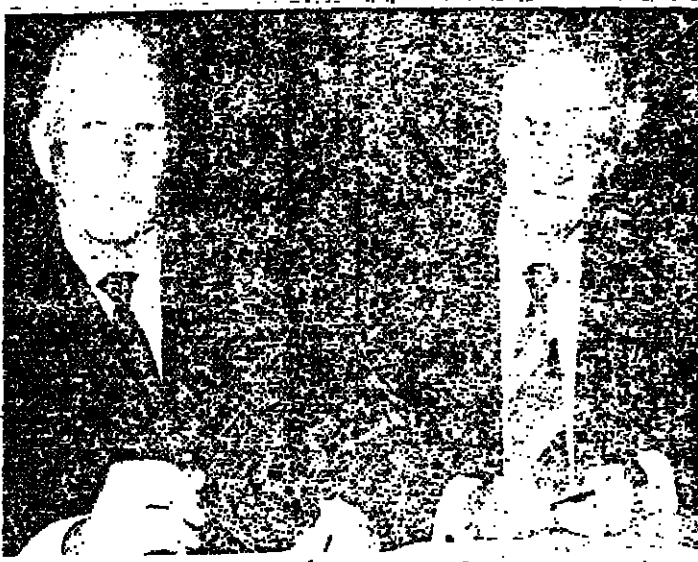
Profits decrease largely due to exceptional fall in world feather prices and disappointing Christmas sales.
Benefits from Walker & Clark acquisition and Group's continuing investment programme will be felt in the second half of 1980.
Prospects
Despite current economic conditions profits are unlikely to be less than 1979. Board view longer term future with cautious optimism.

Manufacturers of continental quilts, pillows, bath and scatter rugs, soft furnishings, processors of feather, down and man-made fibre fillings.

Ofrex Group Limited

1979 results
Dividend up by 23%
One-for-five scrip issue
Record sales — £44 million
Record profit — £5 million

Office supplies, stationery, educational supplies and equipment, paper, handling and shredding machines, industrial fastenings, marking and metallic strapping equipment and supplies, tape measures, saws, bits, buckles and metal working machinery.



Sir Harry Moore, chairman of Mollins (left above), and Mr John Mills, managing director, had a cheering message from the engineering sector, at the annual meeting at London's Press Centre yesterday. Sir Harry said long-term prospects are "encouraging" and he hopes that this time next year he will report both sales and trading profits "comparable" with those of 1979. In that year Mollins pretax profits only slipped from £11.6m to £11m, despite the engineering strike, while sales inched ahead from £105.5m to £114.2m. The profit after tax was £8.22m.
In current cost terms, this turned into £2.4m, against £0.9m, which means that the group's 11.25p gross dividend was just covered.
Mollins strives to have at least half the market in cigarette-making machinery, in its various lines, besides a niche in paper-making plant. A new range of cigarette machinery is shortly to be unveiled.

Clifford's in cash call

By Our Financial Staff
Clifford's Dairies is raising £1.53m via a one-for-four rights issue. The company is issuing 2.43m "A" non-voting shares and they are being offered to holders of both voters and non-voters.
The issue price is 66p against a closing price last night of 81p, down 5p on the day.
Directors and others have undertaken to take up 51,000 of the new shares and the rest of the issue is being underwritten by County Bank.
The board is forecasting dividends for this year totalling 5.26p gross to give a yield on the issue price of 8.1 per cent. In 1979 capital spending was £2.7m and further substantial sums are to be invested over the next 18 months including £1.6m on a new fruit juice factory at Kidlington. In addition the company is interested in acquiring small private dairy businesses.
In order to carry out the issue an extraordinary general meeting is being organized to increase the authorized capital from £3m to £4m.

Business appointments

Ladbroke Group gets three new directors

Mr J. B. H. Jackson and Sir Richard Powell have been appointed as non-executive directors of Ladbroke Group. Sir Peter George has also become a director.
Mr G. W. Mackworth Young has become chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Board. He will succeed Sir Robert Clark.
Mr John Henderson has become a director of Wiganston Wood.
Mr D. A. MacGillivray has been appointed to the board of International Research & Development. Mr Dudley Woodson has become chairman of Energy Communications.
Mr S. J. Kilby has been elected to the board of Lilliput Ltd.
Mr David Cole, general manager—marketing, has joined the board of Concor.
Mr David Wetherby has joined the board of the Royal Advertising Group. Mr Michael Daly has been promoted to deputy managing director of Royal London.
Mr W. E. Norcott has been appointed a director of Denbyware with responsibility for the North American subsidiary companies.
Mr Raymond J. Davies has joined the board of Abbey Limited. Mr Davies is also managing director of Abbey Humsteads (Group).
Mr Crispin Russell has become a director of Charles Barker City. Mr John Trechman has succeeded Mr Ron Smith as chairman of the Corporate Responsibility Centre. Mr Peter Walker has been appointed development director.
Mrs Janet P. Chamberlain has been made director of Charterhouse Japhet Export Finance and Charterhouse Japhet Distributor Finance.
Mr A. R. Cotton has become acting chief executive of Hanson Industrial Services.
Mr A. Taylor has been appointed managing director of Babcock Contractors in succession to Mr R. C. Leader, who has left the group. Mr Taylor continues as a director of the parent company, Babcock International.
Mr C. J. D. Maggs has been appointed a director of the New Zealand Insurance Co (UK).
Mr Joseph A. Soter, head of Wells Fargo Bank's Scandinavian representative office, Copenhagen, has been elected a vice-president of the bank.
Mr Ian Leake is to become president and chief executive officer of International Energy Bank.
Mr A. J. Holford has been appointed a director of Streeters of Goring.
Mr K. Anthony has been made engineering director of Teddington Bellows.
Mr A. E. Chamberlain and Mr J. P. Cook have been appointed executive directors and Mr J. B. Cogan and Mr K. B. Harris associate directors of Orion Bank from May 1, 1980.
Mr C. E. I. Thornton, chief general manager of the Abbey National Building Society, has become a director of the society.
Mr M. J. Meyer, chairman and managing director of Montague L. Meyer, has been appointed a director of Macmillan Bloedel, Vancouver.
Mr Alan Pimblett has been appointed to the board of Fibreglass, part of the Pilkington Group.

Long & Hambly pass interim after loss

There is no interim dividend against 0.17p a year ago from Long & Hambly, a High Wycombe-based rubber and plastic goods manufacturer, which reported a 27.5m loss over the half-year to February 2, a pretax loss of £203,000, as made compared with a profit of £280,000 a year earlier.
All was well in the first quarter and profits moved ahead, but in the second quarter, due to the loss of a major rubber supplier, the group's earnings took a hit. Also, the strength of sterling put pressure on margins.
In addition, one of the factories suffered some disruption during wage negotiations, and made a substantial loss, effectively cancelling out profits made at other plants.
However, the factories are now profitable and the board hopes to make a more than make up for the first-half loss over the second half.

Hambros stake in technology firm

Hambros Bank has completed a £100,000 equity financing for and acquired a shareholding in Alphabetic Keyboards, Britain's leading independent manufacturer of self-stated, contactless keyboards.
The financing, in the form of a rights offering underwritten by the bank, will result in Hambros owning 9.2 per cent of Alphabetic's parent company, Logdedge Holdings. Hambros will also have an option to acquire further shares, bringing its total stake to 16.6 per cent, up from 8.2%.
Mr Harry Fitzgibbon, a Hambros director specialising in technology investments, will join the board of Logdedge Holdings. Explaining the move, Mr Fitzgibbon said: "Alphabetic's sales of capacitive key-

Pretax earnings rise 11pc at LPL

Laing Properties, formed towards the end of 1978 as an investment group out of the stable of construction engineers John Laing, reported an 11 per cent increase in pretax earnings yesterday.
Sir Kirby Laing, the chairman, who will relinquish executive responsibilities but remain chairman of his 64th birthday in July, says that development work referred to the group's investment portfolio last year were valued 53m over cost at £15m and bring the total retention for two years to £35m, around £14m over cost.
Investment income for the year to the end of last December rose 30 per cent to £5.6m and should receive a boost this year as its empty office space in the United Kingdom is now 69 per cent let.
That empty space resulted in a lower tax charge for the group and produced post-tax profit up 65 per cent to £3.5m. The final dividend is fixed 17 per cent to 5p gross with a 3.21p final.
Laing's activities are centred mainly in the United Kingdom and North America. In the United States they are now running down the house building programme where profits have been hit by high prime rates and inflation. Sir Kirby says this should be complete by the end of this year.
During 1980 three shopping centre projects at Blackpool, Blackburn and Swanscombe, started some time ago are due for completion. Swanscombe is already prelet.
A full valuation of the group's complete portfolio is scheduled for the end of this year.

Bayer to increase dividend

Bayer, the West German chemicals group, announced yesterday that it would propose to raise its dividend for 1979 to DM7 per DM50 share from DM6 for 1978.
Earnings after tax were DM425m (£100m) in 1979 for the Bayer Group, down 6.8 per cent from 1978, while profits

Seiyu Stores up 29 pc

Seiyu Stores, the Japanese supermarket operator, said yesterday its consolidated net profit in the fiscal year to February 28 rose by 29 per cent to 4,099m yen (£17m) from 3,141m yen in 1979.
Consolidated sales were up 8 per cent to 686,000m yen from 635,000m yen the year before.
The company also said its parent company net profit fell 2.1 per cent to 3,347m yen from 3,419m yen a year earlier. Sales, however, rose 9.3 per cent to 526,000m yen from 482,000m yen.
Also in Tokyo yesterday, Tokai Shokai, a department store, reported that its parent company net profit in the year to February 28 rose 16.3 per cent to 4,610m yen from 3,960m yen in 1978.
Sales increased 7.4 per cent to 375,000m yen from 349,000m yen.

GM earnings plunge

First quarter net earnings of General Motors fell dramatically to \$155m from \$125m in the first quarter of 1979, the company reported yesterday in Detroit.
Sales fell to \$15,700m from almost \$18,000m a year earlier. Worldwide factory sales of GM cars and trucks were 2,030 units, down about 18 per cent from the record 2,470 units sold in the year-end quarter.
The automaker's results were in line with the expectations of most analysts.
The company said truck sales "generally" remained weak throughout the period.
Lower unit volume and a less favourable product mix were reflected in the sharp decline in earnings, GM added.

Improvement at Ennia

Ennia, the Dutch insurance company, yesterday reported net profits of 69.7m fl (£14m) for 1979, up from 55.3m fl in 1978.
Total revenues rose to 2,200m fl from 1,990m fl a year earlier.
Profits per 20 fl nominal share were 25.97 fl, against 23.6 fl.
A final dividend of 7.75 fl cash or 1 fl cash and 6.75 fl in shares from the share premium reserve, after the Treasury paid dividend of 3.50 fl, has been proposed.
Net profit is after a 10m fl payment to a disaster reinsurance fund.

International

A spokesman said a dividend payment of DM28m in 1979, up from DM15m in 1978.
Management said that would be paid into next year from DM50m in 1978.
The Bayer annual meeting is scheduled for June 19.

BMW to lift dividend

Bayerische Motoren (BMW) will propose a dividend of DM10 per DM50 share for 1979, up from DM9 for 1978.
Share capital DM500m will rank dividend. The proposal made to the annual meeting in June 19.

East undecided

East's option to increase its dividend from 41 pence in Spanish car Seat through a capital increase is still being discussed. Umberto Agnelli, group chairman and Fiat's managing director, said yesterday.
Discussion on the increase (530m) in the share-owned holding, INI, Signor Agnelli said. Fiat will not decide if it will take on company sources a decision on the increase.
Akers Mek Verksted, yesterday reported a gross before extraordinary of 67.9m crowns (£3.8m) against a profit of 67.9m crowns before extraordinary of 9.3m crowns in 1978 on an extra of 1,700m crowns.
The company said its 1979 result came basic major contracts entered into during the year, a position at prices that to cover all costs.

Akers Verksted

Akers Mek Verksted, yesterday reported a gross before extraordinary of 67.9m crowns (£3.8m) against a profit of 67.9m crowns before extraordinary of 9.3m crowns in 1978 on an extra of 1,700m crowns.
The company said its 1979 result came basic major contracts entered into during the year, a position at prices that to cover all costs.

Spear & Jackson end year 8pc ahead

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Spear & Jackson, a London-based company, announced its balance sheet for 1979. A £108m reduction in debt, reduced gear for the fourth year in a row, per cent of shareholders.
The improvement achieved despite £117m spent on a new £500,000 stock which already has an exceptional build-up with the steel strike.
Profits in the year ended 28 were 8 per cent higher, £1.97m, before slightly higher trading, and a small fall in charges. Turnover fell £2.1m to £3.5m, reduced sale of the Australian subsidiary.
Spear & Jackson is known for its garden ards, which made all the difference in 1979, offsetting profits from industrial tools and from the company's own subsidiaries.
Overseas pretax profit reached £100,000, lower than £250,000 in 1978. French company recovered from loss to profit 600,000, and America subsidiaries, which sell tools, timber, and saws, saw a 20 per cent increase in sales and price competition.
The workforce in America has been cut by 100.
After tax of £320,000, £637,000 earnings before 24.9p, against 22.9p, covers the maintained dividend 2.7p. But one cent cost accounting, it was only 60 pence covered. After the basic rate tax the dividend falls from 13.5p to 12.5p.

Thomson T-Line holds payout

Although its loss for 1979 has increased from £145,000 to £222,000, before tax, the Thomson T-Line Caravans group is holding the dividend at 5p gross. The group's net profit after tax of £396m to £3.84m, a 15.1p gross, is a credit of £67,000 against £40,000, and £175,000 is taken for extraordinary items compared with £4,000. There is a loss of 12.66p against 6.46p.

Holt Lloyd acquisition

The Holt Lloyd group, has agreed to acquire the assets relating to the natural and synthetic chemical leathers, and automotive spacers, manufactured and marketed by Meyer & Myer from the receiver of Coopers & Lybrand.

Barr & Wallace Arnold dual

Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust has agreed to purchase a VW-Audi motor dealership in Ardwick, Manchester, from William Arnold, a private company wholly unconnected with the BWAT group. Completion is scheduled to take place on May 6, 1980 and the initial

Hard year ahead for Squirrel Horn

The chairman of Squirrel Horn told the annual meeting that although sales at present were not buoyant, he believed that the results for 1980 would compare favourably with last year's.
He warned that the interim figures would not show an increase over 1979.

Mitchell Somers purchase

Mitchell Somers has exchanged a conditional contract to purchase certain assets from John Farbon and Co., a company in which Mr. John E. Farbon and his wife own 92 per cent.
John Farbon assembles and factors a wide range of household goods to mail order companies and has the sole agency to import a similar range of goods from Denmark.

Bank Ba Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	2.75
BCCI Bank	2.75
Consolidated Credits	2.75
C. Hoare & Co.	2.75
Lloyds Bank	2.75
London Mercantile	2.75
Midland Bank	2.75
Paribas Bank	2.75
Royal Bank	2.75
TSB	2.75
Williams and Glyn's	2.75

Safeway Stores US retailer's puzzling move

Dealings in Safeway Stores, the American-owned supermarket group, are expected to start in London today.
The move to obtain a Stock Exchange listing in Britain by the California-based chain, which is the world's largest supermarket group, is one of the first moves made by the new chairman, Mr Peter Magowan, who took over at the beginning of the year. But the plan simply to sell the parent company shares, currently trading at \$29, in London rather than obtaining a separate quotation for the United Kingdom company has mystified some brokers.

Safeway Stores, which was started early this century by an Idaho Baptist minister, has always believed in keeping firm control over its subsidiaries. But last year the American parent saw its net income drop from \$146m to \$143m after an aggressive price cutting programme, and feelings in the City are that the group might have done better to allow Safeway UK, which contributes about 15 per cent of group income, to have its own quotation.

The plan is to arouse investment interest in the group, which is currently overshadowed by the other quoted food retailing giants, Tesco, Sainsbury and Asda.

With 89 stores in Britain, Safeway wants to expand to 140 within five years. One way it intends to achieve this, given the restrictions imposed by planning departments, is through acquisition.

Mr Terence Spratt, chairman of Safeway UK, said yesterday that the listing would make acquisitions more accessible although there were no immediate takeover plans. He revealed that last year Safeway made an unsuccessful bid for the Dagenham-owned Caters group, but was prevented because it was not prepared to pay enough.

The listing also follows the example of other American companies, including Black and Decker and Boeing, which have already taken advantage of the abolition of exchange controls last November.

But acquisitions in Britain will be restricted to sites which can be serviced from the group's three warehouses in Maidstone, Glasgow and Warrington, according to Mr Magowan.

The limitation policy centres on the group's emphasis on perishable foods, which in turn affects its market share rating as Audit of Great Britain does not include these items in its analysis of market share. At present



Mr Magowan (left) and Mr Spratt.

Safeway UK has about 2 per cent with Tesco, the leader, holding just over a 14 per cent share.

The other curious element of Safeway's scheme is its sale and leaseback plan for the stores. As one analyst said: "Property is the seedcorn of retailing and ownership provides immense value when it comes to rent reviews." If the American parent is in need of cash, then a British quotation might have solved that problem.

At present the American side's trading record is suffering from the effects of prolonged strikes which pushed first quarter earnings for 1980 down from \$23m to \$12.5m. But Mr Magowan was optimistic that even if recovery was not until the third quarter, the year could still be the "best ever". Results in 1975 were the group's highest with net income at \$146.2m.

As a result the share price has come down from \$40 at the end of last year to its current \$29, putting it on a 9 per cent yield.

Finally, Mr Magowan has been keen to cement the British employees' relationship with the American parent and is giving staff with 15 years' service 25 shares each. His own involvement with the group stems from birth as his father, Mr Bobby Magowan, was a former chairman of the group who married the daughter of the then leading shareholder, Mr Charles Merrill. He, in turn, was the founder of the American banking and banking group, Merrill Lynch, which is now Safeway's adviser.

Rosemary Unsworth

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Loyal Lane London EC3R 3BB Telephone 01-621 11

The Over-the-Counter Market

99	60	Airsprung Group	61x2	-2	6.7	11.0
100	28	Armstrong & Rhodes	28	+2	3.8	13.6
275	185	Bardon Hill	275	-	13.3	5.0
100	80	Couty Cars Pref	80	-	15.3	19.1
101	63	Deborah Ord	95	-2	5.0	5.2
111	38	Frank Horsell	111	-1	7.9	7.1
129	98	Frederick Parker	101	-	12.8	12.7
156	102	George Blair	107	-	15.5	15.4
70	45	Jackson Group	60	-	5.2	7.5
153	111	James Burrough	111	-2	7.2	6.5
300	242	Robert Jenkins	223	+2	31.3	11.1
232	175	Torday Limited	221	+1	24.3	5.5
34	31	Twinlock Ord	16	-	1.2	15.6
40	70	Twinlock 12 1/2	48	-1	2.5	5.4
50	47	Unilock Holdings	47	-	4.4	4.6
99	42	Walter Alexander	94	-2	4.4	4.6
150	136	W. S. Yeates	190	+3	12.1	6.4

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

*Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

١٥٠٠

WOOL—Gross: 100,000 bales, 1961
 Net: 90,000 bales, 1961
 Australian Wool, 1961

[illegible]

Wall Street

new York, April 23.—The stock market showed a more active trading after the explosive rally in the Dow Jones average. The composite of 30 stocks was down 0.60 to 25 1/2. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 30 points to yesterday's market's sudden turn-around. A two-point decline in the oil price was the only factor in the liquidation of a leading investment fund.

Under New York's Chase National Bank lowered its prime rate to 19 1/2 percent, the basic rate on business is a full percentage. The New York Times saw its peak of 20 percent.

But brokers noted that liquidation in the United States' outlook to ease the market's worries that have been pushing down the market.

Dollar Spot

Rates

U.S. dollar	100.00
British pound	117.94
Other pounds	117.94
Belgian franc	20.10
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.93
Italian lira	2.36
Portuguese escudo	200.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	4.75
U.S. dollar	5.0000
French franc	4.7633
German mark	4.3667
Japanese yen	360.71
Australian dollar	35.1725-1.50
Swedish krona	1.0000

U.S. dollar quoted in U.S. currency.
 U.S. dollar = 100 cents.

Currency Rates

Change from central rate	Change from adjusted rate	Difference from U.S. dollar
1%	1%	1%
-.01	-.04	2.33
-.01	-.07	1.44
-.01	-.04	1.22
-.01	-.02	1.50
-.01	-.02	2.12
-.01	-.04	1.50
-.03	-.09	4.08

Change from central rate
 Change from adjusted rate
 Difference from U.S. dollar

Euro-\$ Deposits

List of Authors' Residues			
1 month	100-102	1 month	100-102
2 months	103-104	2 months	103-104
3 months	105-106	3 months	105-106
4 months	107-108	4 months	107-108
5 months	109-110	5 months	109-110
6 months	111-112	6 months	111-112

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	DATE	FROM
Reent. Chem. 30:	Jun 12	94 prom
Green Dining: R15:	May 25	1138
How and Tomon: 487:	May 23	11 prom

RIGHTS ISSUES	DATE	PERCENT
New York Times, 30c.	Jan 12	94 prem
Washington Post, 45c.	Mar 25	91 prem
Howard Times, 40c.	May 23	11 prem
Night Comment, 54c.	May 23	140 prem
Washington Post, 110c.	Jun 13	18 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend.
 * Issued by tender: a 100 paid, b 150 paid, c 200 paid, d 250 paid, e 300 paid, f 350 paid, g 400 paid, h 450 paid.

Notreigens (new): \$129.00-133.00 (E\$1.59).

Handground (per cwt): \$617-627; 1,328-56-223 lb.
See previous item; \$129.00-133; 57-59.

Options

Yesterday's traded options business was coloured by expiry day and dealers conducted mainly cabinet business. But there was one large buyer in RTZ's August 390s. The total number of contracts came to 1,538, compared with the pre-

top of the list with 333.
Shell second with 215.
Gold medal was 198.

top of the list with 333.
Shell second with 215.
Gold total was 198.
In traditional options
were produced in P & G, A
Petroleum, Premier, M
and Southern, Town and
and Duplop.
A put was arranged in
and doubles were complete
House of Fraser, Lasmo,
mah and Pac Copper.

1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80							
High				Low				High				Low				High				Low				High				Low							
Bid				Offer				Bid				Offer				Bid				Offer				Bid				Offer							
Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts				Authorized Unit Trusts							
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				19			

Peo

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 14. Dealings End, April 25. § Contango Day, April 28. Settlement Day, May 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

[illegible]

Greene Greene

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Turn your experience to account
£6,000 negotiable

If you're attracted to the world of top company finance, one of these senior secretarial appointments at the Guinness Group Corporate Head Office in the West End could ideally suit you.

Our Group Financial Director and Group Chief Accountant are both looking for highly capable, efficient private secretaries to provide them with essential support across the broad range of their work.

The pressures and very confidential nature of these jobs demand total discretion and self-motivation besides first class shorthand and typing skills. You should therefore already have at least a year's experience at director level, and preferably be aged 25-35.

On top of the attractive salary package you'll enjoy the outstanding Guinness range of benefits, including 5 weeks holiday, free season ticket loan and non-contributory pension scheme. Working conditions are excellent and you will have your own air-conditioned office.

Phone 01-493 5747 for an application form (between am - 5pm), or write to the Group Chief Accountant with details of your age, qualifications and experience.

GUINNESS

Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Limited,
10 Albemarle Street, London W1X 4AJ.

ELLE

Require first class management
(age 21-30) for their shop in
92 New Bond Street.

Must have in depth selling
experience and intimate knowledge
of contemporary fashion.
Fringe benefits and salary by
agreement.

Please apply in writing to:

Loretta Matodes,
Elle, 516 Wandsworth Road,
London, S.W.8. 3JX

Elizabeth Hunt

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS £5,000
If you are a former top company executive, we will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives.

INTERESTED IN FINANCE £5,750
If you are a former top company executive, we will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
10 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

**ARE TWO FORMER SECRETARIES WHO
'E BEEN WORKING AT TOP EXECUTIVE
OFFICE LEVEL FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND
'E NOW OPENED OUR OWN EMPLOY-
MENT AGENCY IN THE CITY.**

Feel that with our vast experience of office life we
are able to provide a superior and reliable service of the
top quality to both our clients and our candidates.
Office is in close proximity to all business centres but
is a high degree of privacy where all business trans-
actions can be dealt with in the strictest confidence. We
are pleased to talk to any company who feel we
can assist in satisfying their recruitment needs and to
candidate who would like to discuss their career
with us.

USE CONTACT JANET HANNAH OR VALERIE
OF THE HANNAH KNIGHT AGENCY LIMITED ON
01-823 8201

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

Executive, E.C.2 £6,750
If you are a former top company executive, we will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives.

Late night, Thursday evenings, by appointment

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£7,000-£8,000 P.A. + CAR
If you are a former top company executive, we will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives. We will pay you to help us recruit and train top company executives.

LEON NORELL
The International Office Centre
55-59 Highgate Road, London NW5 Tel: 01-463 7780
Stations: Kentish Town and Gospel Oak. Private Car Park.

EDITORIAL SECRETARIES

To the Editor of 'Living'—Women's pages
Working on this important and popular section of the paper is a real challenge, as you'll need to use clear, concise, and lively writing skills. You'll be expected to maintain a high degree of efficiency, and you'll need to be able to deal with people in a confident and pleasant manner. Hours of work are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday.

To the Picture Editor
You'll need plenty of initiative to assist in the organization of our Picture Department. The responsibilities are many and vary from arranging reader enquiries to arranging photographic assignments. You will be expected to maintain a high degree of efficiency, and you'll need to be able to deal with people in a confident and pleasant manner. Hours of work are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday.

To Two Editors and a Correspondent
Working for these three people requires a high degree of organizational and communication skills and a real interest in the newspaper. The two editors are responsible for the overall appearance and production of the paper, and the correspondent is responsible for the content of the paper. You will be expected to maintain a high degree of efficiency, and you'll need to be able to deal with people in a confident and pleasant manner. Hours of work are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Which position suits you the most? The Observer can provide the ideal scope for your skills, and the rewards in match. Salaries of over £5,000 are offered for these appointments and you can also look forward to a highly attractive range of benefits. So contact Miss Jan Kufeldt, Personnel Department, The Observer, 5 St. Andrews Hill, London EC4V 3JA. Tel. 01-236 0292.

THE OBSERVER

TWO SECRETARIES TO JOIN OUR TEAM IN THE WEST END

A SECRETARY FOR OUR TRAINING DEPARTMENT NO SHORTHAND. UP TO £5,000.

We need an energetic, well-organized, industrious secretary with at least 2 years experience to provide support for a lively team of professional trainers. This is no ordinary job. The work is varied and very demanding, and although good typing is required, the emphasis is on organising courses, programmes and dealing with administration. It is a very responsible position involving contact with managers and directors and will be ideal for someone who is willing to work hard and be a key member of this department.

A SECRETARY FOR OUR PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT UP TO £5,000.

You'll need shorthand and an ability to communicate at all levels. Based at our head office in Regent Street you'll be looking after the needs of three Recruitment Officers. The job involves dealing with applicants for vacancies from all over the country, all levels of management and also liaising with our advertising agency, so you'll need to be good at organising. To find out more about both these positions telephone Molly Routledge on 01-437 7855 or write to her at Adia House, 84-86 Regent Street, London W1R 5PA.

SOLICITORS

Require Secretary/PA for young Partner in charge of busy Tax/Trust Department. Must have administrative flair and ability to work on own initiative. First class shorthand essential. Commencing salary £5,600 p.a., 4 weeks' holiday, offices 1 minute Piccadilly Circus.

Please telephone Mrs Thom:
734 6061

Bright, Intelligent!

Young person required for extremely busy property Co. W1. Hours 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Will be trained in negotiation and earn a good basic commission. Driving licence and typing an advantage. Very interesting and rewarding position for successful applicant. Phone Jackie 486 3521.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

Partner in leading firm of accountants, W1. English and Spanish speaking. Must be able to handle all correspondence and typing. Excellent salary and benefits. Tel. 01-493 3535.

Crone Corkill

(Recruitment Consultants)

Legal

Appointments

are featured every

TUESDAY

PERSONAL also on
pages 29 and 30

MOTOR CARS

1980 450 SEL

MERCEDES

3,000 miles all extras fitted

including sliding roof, air conditioning, special radio and tape recorder. Plus microphone fitted. Headlight washers, tinted windows, alloy wheels in silver blue metallic. Open to offers. Tel. after 7 pm 01-493 5545.

MERCEDES 350 SE

1978 P. Silver Green, 65,000 miles. Good condition. Best offer.

Tel: 01-497 0611 OR 01-499 1677.

MOTOR CARS

JAGUAR XJS

New 1978, 12,000 miles. Automatic. Excellent condition. Tel. 01-493 3535.

LANCIA 1600

Beta 1600, 1974-1975, 10,000 miles. Blue. Extra rust proof. Radio, cassette. Excellent condition. Tel. evenings 01-385 3763.

DAIMLER SOVEREIGN

1977, 36,100 miles. Registry with black leather interior. Excellent condition. Tel. 01-493 3535.

Tel. 01-493 3535

The Times Special Reports.

All the subject matter
on all the subjects that matter.

CITY

£7,000

A level or graduate

(or) level 1 in the

specialist finance work.

Speeds 100/60.

S.E.1

£6,500 + BONUS

The Chairman of this insurance

firm needs a PA Secretary

who will additionally

have personal responsibilities.

Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.

(Recruitment Consultants)

HAUT COUTURE

£6,000—WEST END

Personal Secretary to Chair-

man and HD of this inter-

ationally known fashion

house. International French

at advantage. Age 25-30.

Speeds 100/60.

166 Piccadilly London W1

Tel. 01-493 9856

EXECUTIVE

P.A.

A vacancy has recently

arisen within this leading

international firm for a

competent Sec./P.A. who is

not afraid of handling

matters on own initiative.

Though excellent skills are

essential, the position involves

a variety of admin./P.A. duties

and it being of highly

confidential nature. Modern

office plus excellent work-

ing conditions will be your

reward for joining this lively

and dynamic firm.

Commencing salary £5,400 plus

fringe benefits. For further

details please call Carmel

Young on 01-493 3535. Jobs

Salary Ltd. (Conts).

BANKING+SPANISH

£6,000

Your ability to translate

and your secretarial skills

will help the busy senior

manager of a small

Central American Bank.

The rewards will be as-

suming, including a mort-

gage and above all in-

volvement in an interest-

ing work.

Ring Amadeo Teala.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants

01-493 0092-01-493 5907

SECRETARY/PA

To Partners of small West

End practice of Chartered

Surveyors. The applicant

will have direct contact with

clients and assist in the

office management.

Accurate audio typing re-

quired and sound business

references and qualifica-

tions essential.

Good salary and pleasant

conditions.

Apply A.M.G. or M.C.

01-499 5994

PA/ADMIN

A small City company

requires a true P.A./

Secretary to run their

busy office. Handle the

single bookkeeping and

files with their main

clients. This is an opor-

tunity to become involved

with every aspect of their

business. Salary £5,000

negotiable + generous

bonus and free travel.

Ring Linda Kern.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Recruitment Consultants

01-493 0092-01-493 5907

ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

PERSONAL

Young Managing Director

of medium sized West End

company involved in Over-

seas Recruitment and

Management requires top

class responsible Secretary

to assist with him in

luxurious office suite. Ap-

plicants must be well edu-

cated with good secretarial

A SECRETARY PLUS

£6,000

You'll be administering the Pension scheme

and motor fleet as well as assisting your

partner to the best of your abilities in this

E.C.4 firm. Competent shorthand and a

mature personality necessary.

A LEGAL

£6,100

Personal Assistant/Secretary with shorthand

for the busy Commercial Partner in a firm

of City Solicitors. Previous legal experience

not necessary.

A VIEW OF THE THAMES

£5,800

The Marketing Manager of a Mining firm

in Plymouth requires a P.A./Secretary with

both shorthand and audio to run his busy

office and deal with clients.

SPANISH OR FRENCH?

£6,000

Whichever language you speak fluently

there are two Senior level vacancies in

City Banks if you have English shorthand.

Excellent fringe benefits including mortgage

subsidy.

BROKING

£6,000

A chance to get involved and meet the

clients as P.A./Shorthand Secretary to the

Head of a City Insurance Brokers. Very

good benefits.

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Firestone International, based in Brentford,

West London, are currently seeking two ex-

ecutive secretaries (male or female) for their newly-

formed European operation.

Competitive salaries, together with usual fringe

benefits, will be offered to the successful

applicants.

Please send career details to:

Mr R. E. Tampling, Personnel Manager

FIRESTONE TYRE & RUBBER CO. LIMITED

Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.

Tel. 01-560 4141

P.A. IN PUBLISHING

The Managing Director of Macmillan Publishers Limited is

looking for a Secretary/P.A.

This post requires the normal secretarial skills (including short-

hand and audio typing of 120-150 w.p.m.). It will be a senior

secretarial position. They will have had experience of secretarial

agencies and taking minutes of meetings and of writing their

own letters. They will be independent and able to ensure the

smooth running of the office.

In return we are offering a competitive salary, 11% free

in-house pension scheme and 4 weeks' holiday, subsidised

GP, and a discount on books.

Please apply to: Mary Johnston, Personnel Officer, Macmillan

Publishers Ltd., 4, Little Essex Street, London W.C.2. Tel. No.

01-493

HOM Brit give pro

By Michael Transport British sive and unless the to more g financial Peter Park his chair railways w by year in ment's cas doing they death wara "The fr Rail is th our finan short of bility." Si meeting or improved r "The p been bet financial s be forced i paring in Sir's te prompt bu pouse from the Ministe said in a question d that he Rail would within its limits". I effective C European was no re ing taxpav In a ve senger tr freight bu made a before cha over cum 1978. Tha tax, inter charges to compared £6.4m. The £50m, £14. for. The bo Government limit of f homes to d It also hop

CB to h

By Our Ed Correspondent The Con Industry's tighter co planning i to make it the needs and for m selection. In its e mons. Sel Education, Arts, the C nized the coming attempt demand fr merce. The va industrial casting of much gre ample, in Corporate recruitment ceptible t meet exte trading i developme government The CBI any atten

£100

By Our Ad A late-b of £100 b port and offered if given the Laker, cha indicated Authority yesterday. This was the standt Air Europe ing to the mission to vices bet Miami.

Man securi £3,000

From Our Derby Mr Will a bus drive before a for £3,000 nuclear s yard of hi Mr Mo Lane, Deri shelter, n by 12ft ft wife, and 19 and 21. He wor badge to p Social appeal ags refusal to supplier can build It was of its ki minutes t tribunal or for abou

Peo

By Jacob People become e njoy are n who retir continue. The re may be tends to health an yond get that they pany of cl as the h particular to the ct a state pe

ENERGY IN BRITAIN

Nuclear power

Greatest public disquiet and official vigilance

Controversy over nuclear power never seems to die. The fears connected with its development, and the knowledge that, however peaceful a modern power station appears, the process by which it is making electricity was first developed as an instrument of war bringing terrible destruction to property and human life, have ensured a level of public disquiet and official vigilance not seen elsewhere.

Faced with the need to make a political initiative to rekindle a dormant nuclear power industry to build the power stations which the Department of Energy projections show will be necessary to meet Britain's energy needs to the year 2000 and beyond, Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, told Parliament last December that it was intended to order 15,000 MW over the next 10 years, equivalent to the order of roughly one new power station a year.

The Government had been quite clear that, however much safety was emphasized, however cautious its approach appeared, there was the danger that a new programme of nuclear power could start a strong protest movement such as has been seen in the United States and in continental Europe, which could, possibly, lead to the enforced abandoning of the nuclear option.

That would be considered a disaster. It would be possible to meet Britain's energy needs to the year 2000 by importing coal and natural gas, by keeping old coal-fired stations in service for longer than intended, by improved conservation, and by slower depletion of North Sea oil, but the planners believe, a policy without the nuclear option is a dangerous one. It leaves out an essential leg of the three-legged stool of coal, conservation and nuclear power, which the Government believes is essential to be sure of not freezing in the dark.

To minimize opposition the Government, therefore,

decided to keep its nuclear programme as low key as possible. The number of nuclear power stations to be ordered by the electricity authorities is about half that which is estimated to be required in the Department of Energy's demand projections. Instead of an estimated growth in demand for electricity of between 1.7 and 2.3 per cent a year, the ordering programme is based on demand of less than 1 per cent to 1985 and only slightly more than that thereafter.

This caution is explained partly by the knowledge that after a decade of no orders the nuclear industry is in no fit shape to cope with much more, but also by the belief that demand is far more likely to undershoot than overshoot projections. In fact since the statement of the Central Electricity Generating Board has already downgraded its electricity demand forecasts for 1985 by 8 per cent.

The gentle approach of the medium-sized programme, verging on the low rather than the high side, has deflected any criticism that the Government is rushing headlong into a vastly expanded nuclear future, but controversy, nevertheless, is raging once more, spurred on by the decision of the newly-created Select Committee on Energy to take the nuclear programme as its first subject for study.

Committee members are concentrating their inquiries on reactor choice, the size of the programme itself and whether the nuclear industry is capable of building it.

In the course of their deliberations all the old questions have been raised. The argument over whether Britain should continue to build its own design of advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs) or transfer to the American technology of the pressurized water reactor (PWR) is bound to take up a large section of their report. If the committee were to express strong doubts on the PWR it could change the course of the Government's strategy.

This is to go ahead with the building of the recently sanctioned AGR stations at Heysham and Torness, but the next reactor to be

ordered should be a PWR based on the Westinghouse system. A licence is to be activated to allow a safety case to be put before the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate before a full-blown public inquiry is held.

Once it was established that a PWR could pass safety and site inquiries, the Central Electricity Generating Board would go ahead and order three or four further stations. Evidence has been given to the select committee, particularly by Sir Alan Correll, the former chief government scientist, casting doubts on the safety of the pressure vessel in a PWR which contains the radioactive core.

His worry was that it was possible for a crack to develop undetected which could, without warning, result in a catastrophic failure. It would be possible, Sir Alan told the committee, to run a PWR safely, but it would need development of advanced detection techniques and if a crack were discovered, there would be problems in repairing it.

Dr Walter Marshall, the deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, also gave evidence to the committee, supporting the view that a PWR could be run perfectly safely. Dr Marshall believes that the differences between his view and Sir Alan's are of balance and nuance. The arguments are technical and complex and the committee is going to have a hard job deciding between them, but it is the same task which faces the Secretary of State, and, in a parliamentary democracy it is one which, ultimately, a layman must answer.

The key to sorting out the industry has come to be the choice of a new chairman for the National Nuclear Corporation, which is owned through a most complicated structure, by the component suppliers, such as NEI and Babcock, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and GEC. The choice has been made difficult by the refusal of any main component maker to accept a representative from another in the top post.

Nicholas Hirst

Other options

Ingenuity directed towards finding fossil substitutes

If anyone doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy supplies can be developed, then they should be delighted at the outcome of a competition offered by BP to stimulate invention. For the short list of candidates for an eventual international prize, announced on April 8, included some fascinating schemes to improve conservation and create new sources of fuel over the medium and long terms, and this just covers the innovations from the United Kingdom.

The first three projects each won £13,000 to help with research and development before final judgment in two years. One comes from a group of microbiologists and technologists working with Professor S. J. Pitt, of Queen Elizabeth College London. It offers, in his view, the most realistic large-scale application of solar power for Britain, yielding a new primary source of renewable energy as a replacement for fossil fuels. This is achieved by using the solar energy to promote the growth of simple micro-organisms like green algae to store energy.

In practice the growth is achieved in a specially designed reaction vessel with the organisms being fed on carbon dioxide and mineral nutrients, with the sun driving the process in a continuous operation. Experiments in the laboratory, using artificial sunlight, are testing the design of vessels most suited to continuous operation and the development of microprocessor controls to adjust the production rate of the process that will vary with seasonal fluctuations in radiation from the sun. The process will work throughout the year, with output obviously falling in winter.

The crop, or biomass, can be turned into various forms of fuel, including alcohol and methane. In addition oxygen is obtained readily as a by-product of potential use for allied biotechnology processes. One of the attractions of the method is that it can be constructed on any open site on land and sea, though it will cover many acres like an existing refinery.

A direct attack on the problems of conservation is contained in the invention of a team working at the Loughborough University of Technology with Dr R. P. Howson. This is a new material made from thin plastic sheet on which a transparent layer of molecules of certain metallic alloys has been spattered.

The idea has been taken from the mechanism of the vacuum flask, which has a similar layer of metal on a glass container to reflect heat back into the liquid. Similarly, the new material will allow sunshine and heat to be transmitted into a room, but prevent the heat from being lost again by warming the window glass. Tests on models of 3in square have demonstrated the physical characteristics of the plastic film as an insulating agent. Its efficiency is compared with that of the best cavity wall, but it cuts the transmission of light into a room by about 10 per cent.

The key to success, though, will be in scaling up a laboratory process for making the material to one producing thousands of square metres an hour. A calculation of costs suggests that the insulating sheet could be made for about 40p a sq metre, and it would pay for itself in a matter of months in the most obvious applications. In addition, there are novel uses for industry and horticulture.

The third, and longer-term scientific project, is research that could produce an unusual type of battery for driving vehicles in the next century and storing power for industry. Existing fuel cells, such as the type used in the Apollo spacecraft on the journeys to the moon, are expensive items as a source of electricity for general purposes.

A joint project by Dr H. A. O. Hill, of Oxford University, and Dr I. J. Higgins, of Kent University, was based on the understanding of two very different types of work. One concerns the limitations which need to be overcome in the established fuel cell if it is to become a practical everyday form of power source. The second comes from curiosity about how some simple single-cell microbes thrive on diets of substances like hydrogen and alkanes.

An overshot waterwheel is installed on the Machynlleth site for demonstration purposes. With a low water flow of about 140 gallons a minute, the wheel will develop a quarter horsepower at seven revolutions per minute. Do-it-yourself plans are available but experiments are still going on to improve its efficiency.

Another illustration of that form of energy conversion is the process by which the electric eel and the glowworm turn some of their food into novel types of power and light. The trick the scientists are trying to imitate is that of synthesizing the biochemicals of these living cells which control the conversion mechanism and provide the organic equivalent of chemical catalysts in existing fuel cells.

But the study of the bio-fuel cells appears to be the longest term of these three ideas in the energy prize competition, because there are more fundamental questions of science to be answered than with the others, before a practical application can be foreseen in detail.

The submissions for new outcome a decision to con-

duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

Any lingering doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy are available should be dispelled by this glimpse of the amount of ingenuity that is being directed to finding substitutes for dwindling fossil fuel resources. The programmes mentioned so far are at early stages, whereas other schemes in solar energy wind and wave power, tidal barrages, and the manufacture of synthetic fuels and chemical feedstock from coal are far more advanced.

Yet a pamphlet, *Energy Policy: A Reappraisal*, published earlier this year in the Fabian Research series, shows the minor role allotted to research and development in Britain's energy programme. The three economists who prepared the analysis, having worked for industry, the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board, said: "No major current policy issue in the United Kingdom depended on the one that the traditional research and development, energy supply industries, or would have as its main outcome a decision to con-

duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

Any lingering doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy are available should be dispelled by this glimpse of the amount of ingenuity that is being directed to finding substitutes for dwindling fossil fuel resources. The programmes mentioned so far are at early stages, whereas other schemes in solar energy wind and wave power, tidal barrages, and the manufacture of synthetic fuels and chemical feedstock from coal are far more advanced.

Yet a pamphlet, *Energy Policy: A Reappraisal*, published earlier this year in the Fabian Research series, shows the minor role allotted to research and development in Britain's energy programme. The three economists who prepared the analysis, having worked for industry, the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board, said: "No major current policy issue in the United Kingdom depended on the one that the traditional research and development, energy supply industries, or would have as its main outcome a decision to con-

duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

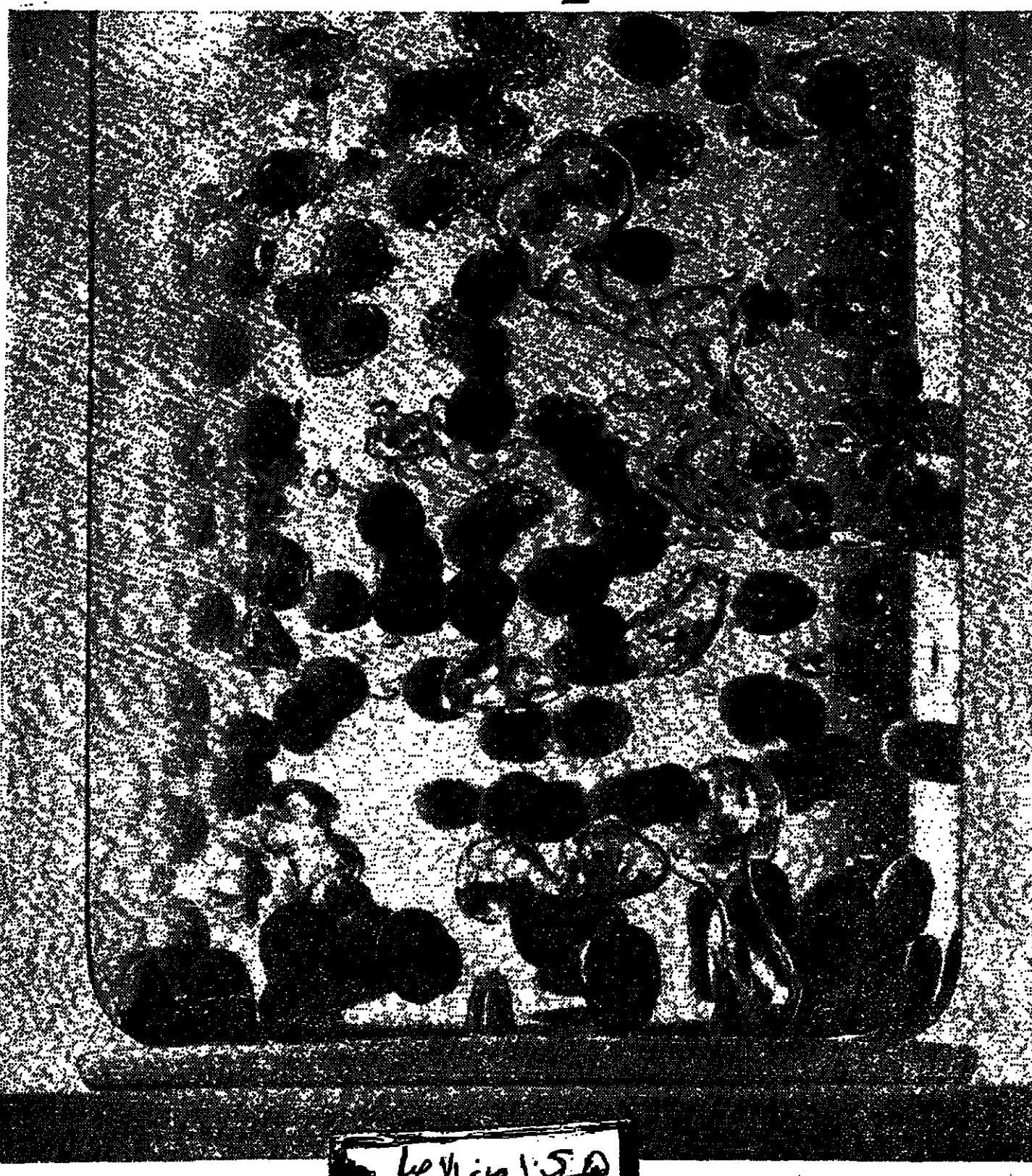
duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

Any lingering doubts that alternative sources of renewable energy are available should be dispelled by this glimpse of the amount of ingenuity that is being directed to finding substitutes for dwindling fossil fuel resources. The programmes mentioned so far are at early stages, whereas other schemes in solar energy wind and wave power, tidal barrages, and the manufacture of synthetic fuels and chemical feedstock from coal are far more advanced.

Yet a pamphlet, *Energy Policy: A Reappraisal*, published earlier this year in the Fabian Research series, shows the minor role allotted to research and development in Britain's energy programme. The three economists who prepared the analysis, having worked for industry, the National Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board, said: "No major current policy issue in the United Kingdom depended on the one that the traditional research and development, energy supply industries, or would have as its main outcome a decision to con-

duct certain research and amounts of energy wasted every day. One pointed it says where this expensive way to transport appears not to be the only way, we do it is either better, better, or new jobs. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding. A similar argument is being used as a striking would create a wide range of particular interests of jobs in their assessment seeking government funding.

The advantages of burning coal like your wife cooks peas.

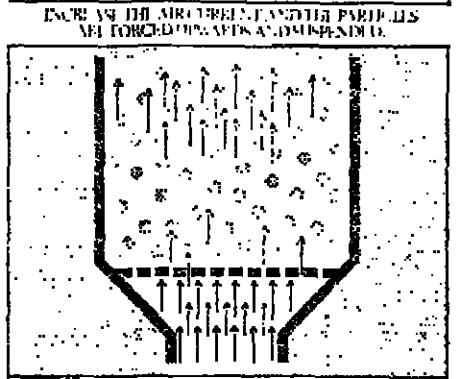
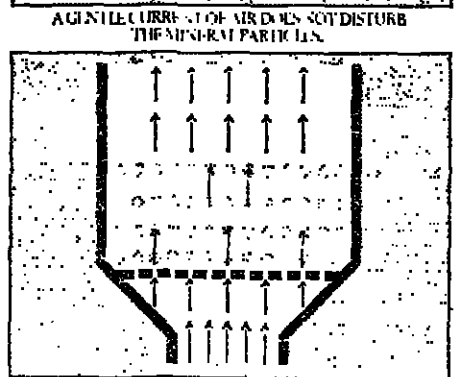
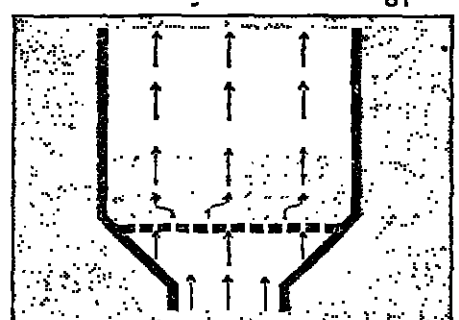


The simple principle of fluidised bed combustion.

Just imagine a red-hot bed of inert mineral matter like sand or ash.

Now pass an upward current of air through the bed—at a certain velocity the particles of sand or ash will become highly turbulent and 'boil' in a similar fashion to a liquid.

You now have a fluidised bed into which you can inject and burn coal. Rather like your wife cooking peas.



Save, save, save. Burning coal through fluidised bed combustion provides higher heat release rates than ever before possible.

It has the advantages of having no moving parts in the furnace, and high rates of heat transfer enable boiler sizes to be reduced.

Also, since combustion takes place at a relatively low temperature, a wide range of coals can be burnt efficiently.

On an environmental level, the characteristics of fluidised bed combustion keep the emission of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides well below the accepted standards.

Putting theory into practice.

Over the years, extensive development and experimental programmes have been carried out on fluidised bed combustion.

The resultant research and know-how means that Britain leads the way in this revolutionary technique.

Several plants already operate on a commercial basis in this country.



A suitable case for treatment.

Antler Limited are the biggest manufacturers of luggage in the UK, and were the first company to have an operational fluidised bed boiler on its premises. The boiler is a vertical shell-type, and it provides space heating for Antler's four-storey building and replaces the old-fashioned Lancashire-type boilers.

The new fluidised bed boiler outperformed its predecessor by coping perfectly with the on-off-on conditions of Spring and Autumn, as well as having the capacity to deal with the arctic weather of the Winter of 1978/79.

However, the biggest difference was in economy.

The thermal efficiency of the new boiler is in excess of 80%, well above that of the old Lancashire-type boilers.

Also, since combustion takes place at a relatively low temperature, a wide range of coals can be burnt efficiently.

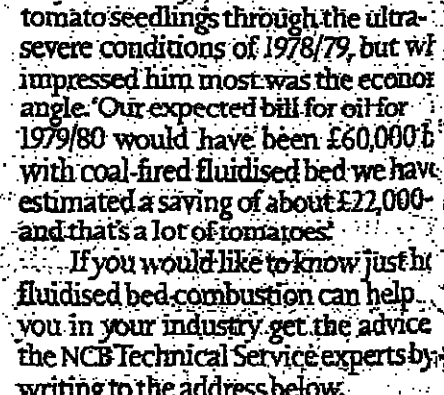
On an environmental level, the characteristics of fluidised bed combustion keep the emission of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides well below the accepted standards.

Putting theory into practice.

Over the years, extensive development and experimental programmes have been carried out on fluidised bed combustion.

The resultant research and know-how means that Britain leads the way in this revolutionary technique.

Several plants already operate on a commercial basis in this country.



A suitable case for treatment.

Antler Limited are the biggest manufacturers of luggage in the UK, and were the first company to have an operational fluidised bed boiler on its premises. The boiler is a vertical shell-type, and it provides space heating for Antler's four-storey building and replaces the old-fashioned Lancashire-type boilers.

The new fluidised bed boiler outperformed its predecessor by coping perfectly with the on-off-on conditions of Spring and Autumn, as well as having the capacity to deal with the arctic weather of the Winter of 1978/79.

However, the biggest difference was in economy.

Send to: The National Coal Board Technical Service Branch, Manufacturing Department, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 2JA

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____

NCB
COAL - BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE

Peo

By Jacob

People become en
sion are n
enjoy re
who retir
continue

The rea
may be i
tends to i
health an
vond per
that they
many of t
as the h
particular
to the ch
a state m

DOWN:

- 1 Indian helmet on head (3, 10)
- 2 Canadian subject (3)
- 3 Glass: thing on a hill is a
glass decanter (2)
- 4 Date of planting: Jefferson
dove-haunted elm (4, 10)

[illegible]

**Send for our
FREE BROCHURE!**
NO OBLIGATION!
Doughton Walkguard Ltd
FREEPOST, SALFORD M6 8JH
or Tel: 0161 275 1111
Fax: 0161 275 1112
E-Mail: info@walkguard.co.uk
Web: www.walkguard.co.uk
We have just won Gold Walkguarders cup (FREEPOST) for 14th year running

Name _____
Address _____


Royal Doughton

Lowland, England, Wicket, Cricket
Lowlands, I.O.M. and Isle of Wight.

This delightful advertiser book is a 200 Single Column Full Display and a 200 Single Column Half Display in the advertisements column with our successful service plan is available for the first 24 and having received an excellent response we are able to extend on the second insertion.

If you need to sell a property

RING
01-837 3311



Why not yield
And succumb to our
May and June? One
including Spring Bank
THE DOLY-OCE
WELLS, ERECT
LANWR
A beautifully situated
charm. Enjoy a warm v
ing and lovely log fires
and tariff.


to Transportation?

Post cards to raise for April third reduction from bank holiday.

HOMER, LEANINGLYE
SHOWER SHIPWALLES
RD (68490) 215

Country house in the world
concentrations some cook-
Please send no other picture

May 12 "Sunset" H/B 8 days
 \$9.00
Portchall-Greece
 May 3 "Sunset" H/B 8 days
 \$10.00
 May 7 "Hindia" H/B 8 days
 \$13.00 Tr
Corfu
 May 1 "Sunset" H/B 8 days
 \$11.00
 May 1 "Sunset" H/B 15 days
 \$15.00

 **QUAKERBORO**
 NO SUGAR CHARGES. DEPAQUETURES FROM SAWTICKETON AND MANCHESTER
 Tel.
 01-499 9674/061-236 951

Round Trip - \$3.00, from \$1.75
 Unlimited U.S. Air Travel
 from \$50.
REHO TRAVEL
 London 240 1571, 405 3571
 15 New Oxford St., W.C.

FROM £39 RETURN
 Lowest possible costs always
 available to: Spain, Greece,
 Switzerland, Italy, France,
 Morocco, Portugal, Germany,
 Switzerland, F.A.R.,
 Johannesburg, Rio.

Gladiators Air Agents
 01-734 3212/3018/4308

TIMES NEWS
 LITERATED 1980


US 100
Tel. 773. 9.8. 30.15. Tol.
Line. (0634) 375331.
150981.

876-875-874-873-872
April Sunnyside
MILANO (from 1000 EXTRAS
PARIS (from 1000
PARO (from 1000
PERLA (from 1000
Call or write for a beach
Tel.: 01-835 8840

SUNAIR
A NEW LINE OF BEACH SUITS
FOR MEN 824-875

(continued on pages 27 and

[illegible]



The Drip Doctor

Dripstop is the
most national
successful in commercial
residential water
stoppage. It is a true
concrete hole seal. Dripstop
is the only product that
insulates type of this product
available. It is the only
product that is not easily
removed or cut out any
years.

Guaranteed for 50 Years

Not a concrete sealant or grout

Dries out existing rising damp

Prevents future rising damp

Alternative treatments may be
offered where appropriate

FREE DAMP TEST

**Send for our
FREE BROCHURE**

NO OBLIGATION!

Doulton Walkguard Ltd

FREEMOST, SAN FORD RD, ELY

Phone: 0353 631111 Telex: 550000
Doulton Walkguard Ltd
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 8

UK HOLIDAYS

A Weekend In Sussex
Old, Jester Compartmented Ford
with motor launch, 10, 1000 cc.
with stereo, built in cooler,
T.V. etc. Price £1800-£1900.
Must See before you buy!
Free Spring Lake Holiday
Weekend Sale for all British
motorists - Mr. Jean, East
Grove, C160, 02523.
between 9-5 p.m.

UK HOLIDAYS

Why not yield to temptation?
And succumb to our most attractive rates for April,
May and June? One third reduction now starts,
including Spring Bank Holiday.

THE HOLY-CED HOTEL, Llanwrtyd Wells, Breconshire, Mid Wales
LLANWRTYD WELLS, GLOS.

A beautifully situated country house, old & new world
charm. Enjoy a warm welcome, traditional home cooking
and lovely log fires. Please send no. for brochure
and tariff.

**HOLIDAYS IN THE
SUN AT BARGAIN
PRICES**

Costa
May 2 "Summer" R/B & days \$109
Mar 9 "Autumn" H/B & days \$159 Tr: 4

Tanzania
May 4 Castellana H/B 17 days \$169 Tr: 3
May 12 "Summer" R/B & days \$99

Porches-Greece
May 3 "Summer" H/B & days \$109
May 7 Minica H/B & days \$139 Tr: 2

Cosco
May 1 "Summer" H/B & days \$119
May 1 "Sunset" H/B 15 days \$159

TATLERBERG
NO SURCHARGES. DEPARTURES FROM SATWICK,
LUTON AND MANCHESTER

TEL:
01-499 8676/061-236 9511

[illegible]